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12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
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2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500

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Penang Maru	I. Nomaguchi	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3305	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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11th June, 1913.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
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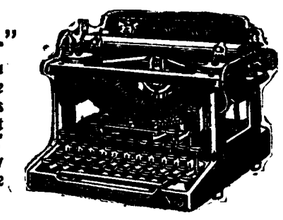

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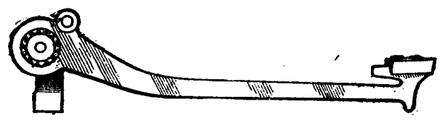
TYPEWRITER
(All the Writing always in Sight.)



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For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

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to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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HISTORIC SWORD STOLEN

RELIC OF THE MUTINY.

The loss of a sword, which has an interesting history attached to it, has been reported to the Bow Bazar Police, Calcutta, says the "Bengalee." It appears that Mrs. J. E. Thompson, who was until recently living at 145, Dhurrumtolla Street, removed last Tuesday to Temple Street. On Wednesday she reported to the Bow Bazar Police that a small sword, with a pure cut glass handle and purple velvet scabbard, had disappeared during its transit from her old lodging to her new one. The lady regretted its loss very much, saying that there was an interesting history attached to it. According to her statement, Mrs. Thompson, then a little girl, was living during the stormy days of the Sepoy Mutiny in Dinapur, which being a military station, Europeans from neighbouring places came there for shelter. Her story goes that her nephew, one Mr. O'Reilly who was a Deputy Magistrate at Muzaffarpur, also took refuge in Dinapur. One day, according to Mrs. Thompson's story, Mr. O'Reilly received information that the treasure was being brought down from Muzaffarpur to Dinapur, and he volunteered to escort it down. It is said that on his way Mr. O'Reilly saw an ekka, laden with clothes proceeding. Suspecting that the conveyance belonged to a rebel he is said to have challenged its occupant, who was a Hindu lady under veil, whereupon the latter stated that she was the Rani of Darbhanga, and that she had come to Dinapur for protection from the rebels. There was a sword, about two and a half feet long by the side of the Rani, and it is said that she, after a brief conversation, handed over the weapon to Mr. O'Reilly and it eventually came into the possession of Mrs. Thompson after his death.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MISS HALDANE'S PROPOSAL.

Miss Haldane, LL.D., the Lord Chancellor's sister, presided on May 22, at a conference at the University of London, organised by the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, at which the best method of training for women clerks and secretaries was discussed.

This question, said Miss Haldane, was part of something very much larger; it was part of the large educational question which was being threshed out at the present moment. Education in the last few years had become almost fully open to women. There were women in the great universities, and there were women going out into the world fitted to do work of a higher kind. How were such women to be employed? The question was one they had been grappling with for a long time in relation to boys. It was recognised that boys must be adequately prepared for entrance into professions, and also that they should choose professions and trades which were not "blind-alley" occupations. Now women were beginning to say that what was good for boys was good also for women.

There ought to be some adequate national entry into every trade and profession. That had been recognised for many years in regard to the higher professions, and it ought to be applied also to the lower professions. (Hear, hear.) She hoped that they would soon have a system of national certificates which would be the recognised means of entry into the different professions. They must see, however, that such national certificates represented education and not "cram." They must see, too, that the schools of the country were properly organised, and, further, that they were not parsons' schools, squires' schools, commercial academies, and so on, but really national schools, belonging to the nation and inspected by Government.. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of the discussion Miss N. Adler urged that much more should be done for the girls in the secondary schools to fit them for employment in other than the teaching profession.

ARMENIAN PROBLEM.

DEMAND FOR REFORMS.

The Armenians are about to join hands with the Syrians and make a joint demand for decentralised administration, writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer" Political meetings are being held in Egypt and full publicity is being given to their demands which in so far as they ask for the re-organisation of the local gendarmerie and the native law courts, the admission of Armenians to high administrative posts, the creation of local councils, the recognition of the Armenian as an official language and the appointment of a non-Turkish Governor-General are identical with those of the Syrians. The reforms are asked for the six vilayets of Anatolia—Erzeroum, Van, Marmorat-el-Aziz, Swas, Betlis and Diar Bekr—where the Armenians number 2,200,000 and form the moiety of the entire population. Much sympathy is extended to them from Egypt where their sore plight is fully realised and one of their most active supporters is Boghos Pasha Nubar, son of the great Egyptian statesman, Nubar Pasha and one of the wealthiest and most influential residents in the country. It is believed, that if the Syrians can only get over their traditional distrust of the Armenians and can bring themselves to join forces with them, Turkey will have to cede on every point, as the union will be far too strong, morally and materially. The Armenians are confident that Russia will actively intervene, if any threatened reprisals are perpetrated by the Ottoman authorities or their demands are not listened to.

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BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Multan has had 0·57", Rawalpindi 0·03", Lahore 0·22", Amb'ala 2·50" and Delhi 2·07". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperature are in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana: Jaipur has had 2·30" and Ajmer 1·08". Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Widespread rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar: Bhuj has had 0·52", Dwarka 1·30", Veraval 3·01", Rajkot 1·52", Bhavnagar-Para 1·27", Surat 2·50", Ahmedabad 0·24" and Deesa 0·40". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Bhuj, Deesa and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen: Jubbulpore has had 1·15", Khandwa 1·60", Amraoti 0·52", Nagpur 0·15" and Chanda 0·35". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect: minimum temperature is also below normal in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Nearly general but decreased rain has fallen: Bombay has had 1·72", Ratnagiri 0·39" and Mormugao 0·14". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen: Poona has had 0·05", Belgaum 0·76" and Aurangabad 0·2". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Widespread and at most stations heavy rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Another noteworthy feature is the large increase in the area of rainfall in north-west India, precipitation having been nearly general in the Punjab and Rajputana. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Central Provinces and locally in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. On the West Coast of the Peninsula there has been a decrease in the amount of rainfall. Bombay and Mangalore being the only stations reporting precipitation exceeding one inch. The disturbed conditions which were shown in north-east Arabian Sea for the past few days have moved inland and an area of low pressure now lies over Gujarat and Kathiawar. This area may move in a north-easterly direction and determine more rain in west Central India.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces and east Rajputana, local rain in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the Punjab and lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 10th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	99°3	75°3	64	..	..	−0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	103°8	82°1	50	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115°3	80°8	71	0·57	0·57	+0·51
Rawalpindi	92°4	70°3	82	0·62	3·25	+2·96
Lahore	98°4	75°7	63	0·27	0·45	+0·31
Sirsa	100°3	79°0	70	..	..	..
Ambala	94°5	71°9	81	2·36	2·39	+2·38
Delhi	98°0	83°8	97	2·97	0·97	+2·09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105°0	69°8	60	..	0·00	−0·16
Mainpuri	101°3	76°0	70	..	0·00	−0·02
Jhansi	103°5	81°5	62	..	0·00	−0·12
Cawnpore	96°7	81°5	72	..	0·00	−0·35
Allahabad	91°6	80°9	95	..	2·25	+2·16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	92°5	84°8	85	..	0·00	−0·09
Ajmer	102°1	80°3	75	1·08	2·05	+0·99
Jaipur	102°7	75°7	72	2·30	2·45	+2·25
Kotah	103°6	84°6	57	..	0·00	−0·49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100°5	74°5	87	0·27	0·74	+0·55
Dwarka	84°3	..	87	1·30	1·42	+1·09
Veraval	84°1	76°3	84	3·01	3·85	+3·85
Rajkot	94°1	73°3	82	1·52	2·75	+2·62
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	86°9	77°6	96	1·27	3·59	+3·17
Ahmedabad	94°2	75°7	98	0·24	1·94	+1·55
Deesa	94°8	73°6	79	0·40	0·75	+0·45
Neemuch	93°0	68°0	91	0·06	0·25	+0·02
Indore	91°9	75°1	74	0·02	0·06	−0·96
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96°3	74°3	59	0·15	2·67	+2·49
Saugor	97°4	78°1	74	..	1·54	+1·79
Hoshangabad	98°2	74°4	81	0·81	0·99	+0·18
Khandwa	94°7	76°1	85	1·70	2·45	+1·54
Akola	96°7	79°5	58	0·05	0·32	−0·77
Amraoti	96°8	76°3	77	0·52	2·44	+0·97
Nagpur	94°6	76°2	66	0·15	0·67	−0·08
Chanda	94°8	80°0	63	0·35	2·42	+1·15
Raipur	94°7	79°0	69	..	1·09	+0···
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84°7	78°6	93	1·72	5·19	+1·77
Ratnagiri	85°4	76°9	88	0·64	10·33	+2·52
Mormugao	85°5	77°7	89	1·14	14·64	+7·02
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
DMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86°9	74°1	82	0·05	2·13	+0·10
Ahmednagar	86°1	71°5	84	0·08	5·46	+4·20
Poona	87°0	72°8	85	0·05	5·58	−0·86
Sholapur	90°8	75°1	64	..	1·12	+0·35
Bijapur	86°2	72°5	74	0·04	1·89	+0·28
Belgaum	84°3	69°5	92	0·76	4·88	+0·31
Aurangabad	87°4	72°7	78	0·22	2·65	+0·76
Nizamabad (Indur).	95°9	76°0	62	..	1·34	+0·71
Hyderabad	92°3	72°2	70	..	2·31	+0·14
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81°3	75°8	91	1·07	18°01	
Calicut	83°8	75°0	83	0·48	26°5	+5·08
Cochin	84°7	75°3	91	0·35	14°45	+5·38
Colombo	88°1	75°3	..	..	3·52	−0·07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam	..	..	66	..	..	..
Bellary	89°6	75°8	50	..	0·78	..
Cuddapah	100°8	78°0	51	..	0	−1·02
Madras	104°0	86°6	79	..	0·02	+0·62
Bangalore	82°3	67°8	67	..	2·67	+0·55
Coimbatore	90°9	73°8	75	..	0·23	−0·23
Trichinopoly	99°6	80°8	50	..	0·32	−0·31
Negapatam	103°7	81°7	65	..	0·59	+0·24

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 9th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·495
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	„	79·6
Dew Point	„	78 6
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	84·7
Minimum do. do. ..	„	78 8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S, SSW, SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	268
Fall of Rain	inches	0·80
Total fall during month.. ..	„	4·20
Total fall during year	„	4·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	„	1·07

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 10th June 1913 was 29·714 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased, or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	11	m 4	0	25 4
		4	32	27 4
Thurs.	12	m 5	14	27 4
		5	29 a	25 3
Fri.	13	m 6	33	26 9
		6	30 a	25 6
Satur.	14	m 7	50	26 1
		7	31 a	26 1
Sun.	15	m 8	56	26 11
		8	51 a	25 11
Mon.	16	m 9	54	27 8
		9	27 a	25 10

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Wed.	11	m 9	41	18 1
		11	13	18 5
Thurs.	12	m 10	53	19 1
Fri.	13	m 0	16	17 9
		0	17	19 11
Satur.	14	m 1	12	17 ·1
		1	35 a	20 3
Sun.	15	m 2	2	16 4
		2	45 a	20 4
Mon.	16	3	46 a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
12. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
13. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
14. (Satur.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
15. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
16. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—June 11th, 10h. T. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23 T. M. P.M; Last quarter, 26th, 11h 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 11.

365. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 P. M. on Friday the 13th instant, Dress.—Mufti

366. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7. P. M.
Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.
All Ranks are invited to attend.

367. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7476, Vol. A. B. Scott.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Consols 2½ per cent.	73 5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Pcs.	25·23
Rentes 3 per cent.	85
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43
Bar Silver Spot	27 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 13/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Firm—quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	61
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 27/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 10, 1913.

The Paper Market remained in an excited state to-day and the fluctuations took place within the range of about annas three. The market opened weak and touched Rs. 95-13, gradually the rate improved to Rs. 96, but closed at Rs. 95-15 (sellers).

Ready paper was placed at anna one higher than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a strong tendency at the opening but at the close the market remained dull.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 523-12 but closed at Rs. 520 for July delivery.

David after advancing to Rs. 518-12 closed weak at Rs. 515.

Centrals improved to Rs. 2,135.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,495.

Standard changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 1,380 to Rs. 1,387-8.

Petits stood steady at Rs. 3,195.

Finlay remained firm at Rs. 375.

Phœnix declined to Rs. 163-12.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 69-12.

Gujrat Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 121-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 97-8 and Deferred to Rs. 219.

Kemps changed hands at Rs. 180.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—
Total Day's Imports	9000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier Fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steadv.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry	
Mid. Americans	6·67 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·80 d.
New York 11 a. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·87 Oct. 11·24
New York Official noon call.	July 11·91 Oct. 11·22
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·15 Oct. 11·32

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·41	6·43
J. A.	6·39	6·41
A. S.	6·29	6·31
S. O.	6·17	6·18
O. N.	6·11	6·11
N. D.	6·07	6·08
D. J.	6·06	6·07
J. F.	6·06	6·07
F. M.	6·07	6·08
M. A.		6·09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·43	6·42
J. A.	6·41	6·40
A. S.	6·31	6·30
S. O.	6·18	6·17
O. N.	6·11	6·11
N. D.	6·08	6·08
D. J.	6·07	6·07
J. F.	6·07	6·06
F. M.	6·08	6·07

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York, July, 11.88. Previous closing price, 11·77.	
Futures at New York, October, 11·24. Previous closing price, 11·19.	
Declined early owing to unfavorable cable and advanced later on Foreign Buying.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·25. Previous price 12·10	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1/4. Previous price 12 3/16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steadv.	
Futures at New Orleans July 12·16 Previous price 12·09	
Futures at New Orleans October 11·33 Previous price 11·72	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 ¾.	
Demand Bills 4·86 ⅝	
Silver Commercial Bars 59¾	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 10.

The local cotton market for actuals was quiet with very moderate inquiry by local spinners. Shippers for Europe and Japan are quiet.

One of the Japanese shippers was inquiring for New Crop Super Fine Machine Ginned Bengals for January 1913 shipment. Sellers being scarce no business resulted.

Liverpool opener comes one point lower and is lower by one point than what it was due to open.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	237	229	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	239	231	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	240	232	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	238	230	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	247	235	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	278	268	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur. Kamptee.	276	266	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	270	260	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum. Pulgaum	266	256	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	253	243	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	256	246	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani. Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	290	282	—	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	249	237	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	275	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	280	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	281	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Bijapure	..	..	..	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, June 9.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 4/16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 6/16 d.
Fine „ „	5 8/16 d.
Good Bhownuggur	5 11/16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 13/16 d.
Fine „ „	5 15/16 d
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5 15/16
Good Oomra M. G.	5 12/16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 14/16 d.
Fine „ „	6 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 12/16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 d.
Good Broach	5 15/16 d
F. G. „	6 3/32 d.
Fine „	6 1/4 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	....
Good Khandeish	5 5/8 d.
„ „	5 3/4 d.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 9.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66½; Copper Braziers £80½; Yellow Metal 7.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay-Canal 13. value.

Shipping arrivals:—Falls of Nith, Iran.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-2¼ sellers; July August; quiet, only small biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ sellers: August; 9-7 sellers; October, December; fair biz at easier rates. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9 sellers; June, August; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 10-9¾; July December; value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 10-11¾; July, December; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 11-9; July, December; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-10½; July, December; value. Little or no biz. doing.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½: June, July, London; done and Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37: June, July; London; value. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 3,640,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; June, July; buyers steady.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 50½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs, ex-ship 46½; June July; Hamburg; sellers. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 452; July, August; Hamburg done. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottoa seed 6-11/6; June, July; Hull; nearest value.

South Australian Wheat.—Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 36¼; June; sellers; quite.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a slow demand. Goat skins offered 1,132,000; sheep skins offered 1,076,000. Goat skins Bombay 1 to 2 lower.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

May 1911	Rs. 18,97,42,000
Do. 1912	Rs. 18,55,27,000
Do. 1913	Rs. 25,42, 45,000

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.		Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.				R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13	%	1,697 8
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6	½	69 12
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14	½	1,7 45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12	½	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6	½	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8	%	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼	o/o	12-·7
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6		30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¼		22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼	o/o	12¼
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9	o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..		50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14	o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18	o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9	o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..				
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10	o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.			18
Punjab National Bk..		10	o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.	Oct.-Apl.	16	o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7	o/o	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7	o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4		£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5	o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14	o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25		905
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..		100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..		240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30		745
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25		535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12		285
Ce tral India ..	May-Nov.	55		2130
Chi ia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		890
Chhoi Silk ..	..	20		435
Co.aba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,475
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.		190
Coorla ..	April	40		710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5		117/8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8		285
David ..	May-Nov.	20		515
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..		140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20		518/12
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15		377/8
Gold Mohur ..	Mar.-Sep.	45		650
Hindustan ..	do.	15		475
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	60		1,325
Hyderabad ..	do.	Nil.		115
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.		
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4		102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.		460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,025
Indore Malwa ..	do.	5		143
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼		145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16		440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rg. 610 ..	June-Dec	25		900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45		1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25		800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60		1,395
Madhavji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75		1,495
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60		2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,210
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.		100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawroji Cumbay ..	..	30		360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9		253
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35		1,095
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	7½		163/12
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.		100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50		820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35		4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250		4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..		40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45		1,385
Sun ..	Oct.	..		132½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15		220
Swan ..	New O	12½		295
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50		1,720
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton {C. ..	..	Nil.		4-5
{P. ..	..	Nil.		660
Western India ..	Sept.	45		600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..		240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½		670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60	o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4		97
Chond Baramati Rs.50		4	o/o	101
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4		121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7		141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½		590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½	o/o	132½

Press Companies.

	Last year Div.	Rs.	
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	No .	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Au .	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct./	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6½	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M- ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¾	143½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Gin. ..	..	7½	109
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78.	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	30	875
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	569
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

	Last year Div.		
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	175
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7.	100
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	629-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. {P. .. {O. ..	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

FOR HEALTH—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6	for	Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS	6	,,	Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit			Rs. 5

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IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK, QUOTING *this paper.*

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS,

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	,,	24,77,000
31st July	,,	52,35,000
31st December	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES:—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager:—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P. O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

TRAIN NOTICE.

The following trains will resume running on and from the date shown opposite each:—

No.	Train.	Date.	From.
31	Manmad Express	11th June 1913	Bombay.
32	do	12th June 1913	Manmad.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

CLINGAN.—May 26th, at 17, Park St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Clingan, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—TODMAN.—On the 7th June at Abu Road, Mr. George Bennett, Boiler Inspector, Ajmere, to Miss Daisy Todman, daughter of the late Mr. H. H. Todman.

DEATHS.

VINCENT.—At Kasauli, May 25th, Blanche Hannington, the most dearly beloved wife of Captain Hampe-Vincent, 129th. D. C. O. Baluchis.

WALSH.—At Calcutta, May 24th, James Welsh, the dearly loved husband of Dorothy Constance Walsh, in his fortieth year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Salle Francaise Lecture by M. Louis Peltier, "Moliere Brought to Life" 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, June 12.

Meeting of the Bombay Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 11, 1913.

THE STRIKE.

Employees do not strike for the sake of the mere fun of the thing. It is absurd to talk of anybody ordering a strike in a spirit of pure wantonness. Even railway employees are not lunatics. They are, most of them, family men: and they have sufficient intelligence to realise the consequences of their act, and the risks they run. We entirely dissent from the theory that the railway employees in the recent strike went out with a view to enjoy the exhilarating pleasures of a strike that fails. This particular strike has, in point of fact, not failed. No strike fails, in principle. A temporary check only impels to greater union and consolidation of forces. The press may flout; capitalist interests threaten; and every "influence" that "leads" frown, but what happened elsewhere will happen in India—the men's cause will go forward. That is why we strongly deprecate the provocative language employed by a section of the press in dealing with the railway employees. It is regrettable in the extreme that language should be used indicative of approval of the action of any railway authority in refusing to meet the men half way. Similarly, the attempt to heap ridicule upon the Amalgamated Society and to hold them up to opprobrium is a deplorable blunder. Outsiders who have nothing to do with the men or the employers, have an obvious duty, and that is, to see that there is fair play. Both parties are entitled to be treated with ordinary courtesy. But in this case a section of the press has taken upon itself to treat the railwaymen and their recognised Society as worse than criminals. This sort of thing is reminiscent of the olden days when such organisations of labour were regarded as criminal conspiracies. But it will not do at the present day, even in India. We see nothing but trouble ahead if this attitude should be maintained by the railway managements and the public at large.

We have all along declined to pronounce any opinion on the merits of the dispute as between the employees of the Madras Railway and the management. Things are being said in justification of the attitude of the management of the Madras Railway which absolutely ignore the men's version of the facts. That is hardly fair. In fact, the state of things that existed prior to the strike on the Madras Railway was precisely that in which outside arbitration would have proved both useful and effective. What are the facts? There was a settlement on the basis of a compromise, in April. In the following month, the employees complained of some of their brethren having been subjected to ill-treatment. That this complaint was made admits of no doubt: that the management refused to consider it does not admit of doubt either. The critics of the men flourish in their faces the new schedule, and it is said that out of sheer perversity the men did not give the new schedule a fair trial. The men do not deny the fact of the compromise of April or the existence of the new schedule; but what they claim is that some of the men who had taken a leading part in the movement for obtaining higher wages were subjected to harsh treatment. How many were so treated does not matter in the least. Many industrial strikes have had their origin in the harsh treatment of one single worker. At any rate, that was the complaint prior to May 26. It is absurd for Mr. Anderson to pretend that he had the sole right to be judge in his own cause and that he had the further sole right to declare whether there shall or shall not be a strike. Mr. Anderson had the plainest warning of the consequence of his refusal to listen to the men's grievance. But he was obsessed with the notion that he had done a most praiseworthy act in effecting the settlement of April, and that in fact the force of philanthropy could no further go. He flatly refused any further parley with the men. "When the gage is thus deliberately thrown down, there is only one course: to pick it up." That is exactly what the men did We hold that Mr. Anderson was wrong in acting as he did. If his policy throughout had been unexceptionable, and his attitude towards the men marked by the highest degree of benevolence, he might have consented to arbitrate. He chose instead to write to the papers in explanation of his conduct, after the strike broke out! A railway official acting in this manner does not, in our opinion, show that regard for the public interest which may ordinarily be expected of him. Thus bad began: but worse remains behind. If men's grievances are to be treated in the manner suggested by Mr. Anderson's attitude, and their position and claims to reasonable treatment dealt with in the provocative style affected by a section of the press, the consequences to the trade of India and the interests of the travelling public,—with which are bound up the interests of the railways themselves—must be deplorable indeed.

SANITAS SANITATUM.

The House of Lords on Monday so far unbent itself as to discuss an obscure point in Indian administrative policy, viz., the subordination of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Director-General of the Medical Service. In Lord Curzon's grandiose conception of the needs of the centralised administration, there was room for all sorts of Directors-General and Inspectors-General. There was need for over-hauling the machinery of the Imperial Government he devised, when the new Education Department was organised and when, in fact, a breach was made in the Curzonian stronghold of a highly centralised administration. One of the consequences of the change then brought about was the subordination of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Director-General of Medical Service. Lord Middleton has somehow got hold of the idea that the change has altogether prejudiced the cause of sanitary improvement, and accordingly he invited the Government of India to recast the whole of its decisions during the last two years. Lord Crewe had no difficulty in dealing with Lord Middleton's suggestion for revolutionary measures in improving sanitation. Lord Crewe's warmth of language in repudiating the suggestion shows that Lord Middleton's programme of scientific improvement was of a very comprehensive character. Lord Sydenham's contribution to the discussion was happy. His lordship's plea for local control of sanitation with due regard for the wishes of the people is hardly in accordance with the principle of "going straight ahead."

"A FINGER IN THE PIE."

Lord Inchcape, at the Central Asian Society, indulged in the amiable reflection that it was a great pity that the Baghdad Railway was in non-British hands, but he derived some consolation from the fact that at any rate England had a finger in the pie. We suppose German feeling is that far too many things were in British hands, and that Germany had not even a finger in the pie. That feeling would be natural in itself, and perhaps justifiable, too. The Germans did the planning of the railway: and their enterprise and perseverance entitle them to the fruits. Lord Inchcape's conception of the advantages of having a finger in the pie, however conventionally correct, overlooks the obvious disadvantage of divided control of a great international trade route. British interests would not be served by having a finger in the pie in the sense of setting up an agency which would be at loggerheads with the German directorate. British interests require that nothing should be done to disturb the *status quo* in the Persian Gulf or to give Germany a foothold in the Mediterranean. These points being secured, there is no occasion whatever for regret that the Baghdad Railway is in non-British hands. There are other directions in which England can obtain "exclusive" rights for herself. and one such was indicated by Lord Inchcape himself. Another is the great Trans-Persian Railway, as regards which British rights are not indeed exclusive, but very large.

ANTICIPATING JUSTICE.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks that "Simla continues to tell us in gravely worded telegrams that the new conspiracy discovered in Bengal is extremely serious and widespread." It is not surprising that the correspondents who keep the public at Home informed by telegraph of events in India, have, according to their wont, decided in advance the questions that have yet to be submitted to a tribunal of justice. It would be interesting to know how far the writers of these telegrams are outside the reach of the arm of the law themselves, for it appears to us to be just as pernicious and improper to publish statements of this kind on the one side, as it is, on the other, to enter into a discussion as to whether the decision of the Crown to initiate a prosecution for conspiracy to wage war is desirable or expedient. The "Pall Mall" goes on to draw the conclusion—having already, like the correspondents, decided that a conspiracy against the State has been revealed—that it is now clearly exposed that the Partition had no genuine responsibility for the unrest in Bengal, seeing that since the Partition has been "reversed" we have "another great conspiracy and an epidemic of murderous crime." The "Pall Mall" thus not only anticipates the result of judicial proceedings, but points the moral for the public.

DAY BY DAY.

With characteristic enterprise the management of the Excelsior Cinematograph have acquired the sole rights of Capt. Scott's Expedition film which they will produce within a few weeks. Enterprising as the management have always proved themselves this latest acquisition demonstrates their determination to show the finest films and to keep their theatre in its place as the premier cinematograph show in Bombay. One awaits with curiosity the unfolding, on the screen, of scenes in the historic dash to the Pole and the presentation of the pictures cannot fail to attract large audiences.

With reference to Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co.'s tender for the contract for the duplication of the Tansa Main, which is estimated to cost nearly twenty-two lakhs of rupees, we are informed that the firm is prepared to proceed with the work on the condition that the whole contract is placed at once, half at the tendered rates, and that the price of the remainder is settled by Mr. Cadell in consultation with the makers of the C. I. pipes required. To-day's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation will decide whether or not it can accept Messrs. Turner, Hoare's offer.

A somewhat cryptic telegram of Reuter's a few weeks ago is explained by the statement in the mail papers that Dr. Mawson, the Director of the Australian Scientific Expedition to the Antarctic, takes the credit for being the first to start a newspaper in those regions. In a wireless message from Adelie Land, dated May 10th, he says:—"First number of "Adelie Blizzard," a monthly publication has been produced. This is the first real newspaper employing a cable column published in Atlanta. It consists of 26 pages, and so far has a circulation of seven copies. The Editor (Dr. Mawson) sends greetings to his contemporaries and applies to be admitted as honorary member of Australian Journalists' Association. Wireless mast and plant are in good condition, although Aurora and magnetic storms in line between here and Macquarie Island often interfere with transmission of messages."

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Tuesday there were four attacks and five deaths from plague in Bombay city, out of a total mortality of 71 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 129 and that for the year previous 80. There were five attacks of small-pox, but no cases of cholera were reported during the period. The four attacks from plague were reported from the following four places:—Fort (Northern), Market, Sewri and Worli. Out of the 1,120 rats caught during the period, eighteen were found to be infected.

Sir Krishna Gupta, who has recently been in a nursing home for an operation for cataract, is chairman of a committee of members of the National Liberal Club, writes a London correspondent, to provide a new oil-painting of Lord Morley for its walls. The cost is estimated at 1,500gs., and it is expected that a large part of the amount will be subscribed by the Indian members. In no other London club could the subscriptions of Indian members make much difference to a fund of this kind. I believe that Mr. Ameer Ali is the only Indian member of the Reform Club resident in this country, and that Sir M. M. Bhownaggree enjoys a similar distinction in respect to the Carlton if not also as a member of the Constitutional. The high class non-political clubs have in one or two cases a small sprinkling of Indian members, usually men of high position or great wealth, like some of the best known Indian Princes. But in the National Liberal Club, Indian faces are always to be seen.

"This stream was first tapped by the late Mr. William Digby, one of the founders and the original secretary of the institution. He induced many of his Indian friends to join, and from that time forward they have been welcomed unreservedly; so that it has long since become a habit of Indian sojourners or residents here to avail themselves of the social facilities provided in the palatial building in Whitehall place. Even a good many of the students find it convenient to belong to this most democratic of the larger political clubs, with its moderate subscription fees, good but cheap tariff, and excellent library. Indeed, I imagine that in not a few cases membership has much more to do with this social convenience than with any ardent attachment to Liberal politics. On the other hand the club has always been a great resort of the Indian political leaders. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had rooms there for some months before finally quitting England for his native land; the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt often stayed there; and Mr. Gokhale has been accustomed to put up at the Club when visiting this country. Speaking of Mr. Gokhale I am glad to be able to state that he has been permitted to leave the nursing home, on condition that he undertakes no work of any kind before the re-assembly of the Public Services Commission.

With the termination of war in Turkey the work of the All-India Medical Mission is practically at an end, and now its members, it seems, are turning their attention to the great Indo-Ottoman colonisation scheme. The latest advices received from members of the Mission go to show that the Minister of the Interior, Hadji Adil Bey, is very anxious to oblige the Indian Musalmans, whose solicitude for Turkey during her troubles was amply evidenced. Hadji Saheb has furnished a list of lands in Anatolia which Government has at its disposal and is willing to grant to Indo-Musalmans for colonisation purposes. Thus some 130,000 acres of land in various provinces are mentioned in the list—some are well irrigated and mostly situated near the railway. Dr. Ansari, the chief of the Medical Mission, says in his letter: "We are only awaiting the approval of the Minister of the Interior of the rules of our Society before we start on a tour in Anatolia. I hope we will not be delayed more than a week. I have already given you the names of the members of our Mission who are willing to stay up to the middle of September to look after the work, but you be on the look-out for suitable men to reach here by the beginning of August so that they may not be new to the work when the time comes for the old members to leave."

No doubt some practical shape has been given to this colonisation scheme since. Omer Pasha has got an expert to prepare a general plan of the villages and one for the cottages. Each village is to contain 100 cottages, a mosque, a school, a dispensary, a washing-house and a school for teaching practical farming. Each cottage is two-storied. The ground floor will have a kitchen, a dining room and a few small store-rooms, a bath-room and lavatory. On the first floor there will be two bed rooms and a sitting room. In the compound there will be a shed for cattle and a barn for storing wheat.

Besides this the scheme for establishing a university at Medina on the lines of the proposed Aligarh University is under contemplation. The constitution and curriculum are under preparation and the Indian Mussalmans will not have a small hand in this, since it is almost settled that Sheikh Abdul Aziz Shaweesh, who is said to be the heart and soul of this movement, will be appointed its first Principal. Unfortunately Arabic will be the medium of instruction.

There appears to have been a pleasant little comedy in a tram-car going to Girgaum the other evening owing apparently to one of the seats in the car having become electrified. A correspondent, who was in the car, and sends us an account of the affair, opens his letter in dramatic style. He writes:—"It was tram-car No. 144. This car was running from Fort to Girgaum. It was evening. The gloom of the pouring rain with the downcast shades of the threatening clouds had settled on us. It was soon relieved, however, by a little amusement in the shape of what "Electrification" may mean, offered to its passengers at the expense of a few of them by the Tramway Company. Whosoever took the foremost seat (No. 2 side of the car being in the front) on the left was the victim. No sooner had he taken his seat than he had to jump up. Of course in the first instance there was not so much amusement as curiosity at the *raison d' etre* of this phenomenon against gravity. The first victim explained that he had felt a severe shock; it had reached his cranium and dazed him for a moment. Soon a seat became vacant and the electrified person occupied it. But this left his seat a vacancy and there is no lack of candidates for any sort of vacancy in any field of action or inaction in 'this best of all possible worlds' and it was soon filled. This time the effect on the next candidate was severer, he having iron to his heels. "Curiosity having grown into amusement next passed to the ludicrous for the third involuntary performer was received with peals of laughter, when he played "Jack in the Box," and he, having bowed to the audience for the encomium paid, retired graciously refusing to come out for the encore given in the shape of 'Take your seat' by some one from the auditorium. There would have been a fourth act but the pleasure was denied to the expectant "Ticket-holders" as the last performer peached to the new-comer."

CHILDREN'S DAY.

PREPARATIONS AT LUCKNOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The public meeting held in connection with the treat to children on the Viceroy's birthday was largely attended. It was decided to split the boys and girls into sections and provide amusements and refreshments for them in various parts of the city.

Mr. Mumtaz Hosain, in a speech, said that Lady Hardinge's first thought was for the sick children throughout India and that only the absence of necessary funds precluded her from arranging for all the children of India, whether in health or otherwise. Lady Hardinge had, however, called upon the public generally to provide for those children she was not in a position to provide for and it was the duty of the citizens of Lucknow to respond to that appeal. Subscription lists were then circulated and a sum exceeding Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot. It is hoped that considerably more than this will be forthcoming before the 20th.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The many speculations at to the futhre of the Calcutta police court are set at rest by a Resolution in the "Calcutta Gazette" this evening which states that in order to relieve congestion it has been decided as an experimental measure to create two new courts, one in the northern and the other in central Calcutta. These courts will each be presided over by a stipendiary magistrate assisted by honorary magistrates and the scheme will leave the Chief Presidency and other magistrates of Lalbazar free to deal with all cases from the central part of the town. The scheme is to be brought into operation as soon as possible.

WINDING UP OF A COAL COMPANY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 10.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, an application was made on behalf of the Jumoni Coal Co., Ltd., for an order that the Moheshpore Coal Co., Ltd., be would up. The Moheshpore Coal Co., owed the Jumoni Coal Co. Rs. 22,543-15-2 as arrears of royalty and interest on lease of mining and other rights in Mouzas Moheshpore and Kharkhare respectively, and although the amount had been demanded it had not been paid. His Lordship granted the application.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

STATUS OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Midleton drew attention to the resolution of the Government of India subordinating the Sanitary Commissioner to the Director-General of the Medical Service.

After welcoming Lord Sydenham, who took a seat on the cross benches, Lord Midleton reviewed the history of the whole question. He urged the advantages of the Commissioner being free from the trammels of the Director-General. He pointed out the improvement effected in the health of the army, but the figures regarding the civil population must fill them with concern. A step backward had been taken where there should have been one forward, and he invited the Government to recast the whole of its decisions of the last two years on this question.

DIVORCE FROM MEDICINE.

Lord Crewe admitted that the view favouring the complete divorce of medicine and sanitation was strongly held, but the contrary opinion was held just as strongly. He admitted that the present system fell far short of Lord Midleton's ideal, but pointed to the social and religious difficulties of enforcing sanitary rules on the peoples of India.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

If Lord Midleton's sanitary friends were let loose in India the country would soon be in a state of revolution, compared with which 1857 would be child's play. When Lord Midleton talked of losing two million lives each year through preventible causes, he would have expected to find the sentiment stated in that way in some extreme vernacular paper rather than by a former Secretary of State for India. He looked forward to the time when there would be a distinct local sanitary service throughout India.

INDIAN SANITARY OFFICERS.

Lord Crewe added that when it was necessary to spend so much on education and defence, there was not much available for sanitation, though he did not think that, even compared with education and defence, the expenditure on sanitation was contemptible. He agreed that the sanitary service ought largely to be staffed by Indians, and announced that four new Deputy Sanitary Commissioners would be appointed in addition to several medical officers.

LORD SYDENHAM ON THE DIVIDING LINE.

Lord Sydenham said that the Commissioner's work was altogether admirable and had saved a large number of lives. Lord Midleton underrated the difficulty of sanitary reforms. Lord Sydenham did not find fault with the subordination of the Commissioner. There were many questions in regard to which it was difficult to say whether they were on the sanitary or medical side of any dividing line. He proceeded to state the general lines on which progress should be made.

LOCAL NEEDS.

Firstly, the initiative in sanitary reform must originate with Local Governments, who alone knew local needs and how far it was possible to go with the acquiescence of their people, which was of the first importance.

NEED FOR NURSES.

Lord Sydenham especially urged the need for nurses to eradicate the present barbarous methods of confinements, which were responsible for a deplorable mortality among mothers. There should be greater encouragement for Indian women to take up the profession of medicine. He also urged the extension of hospitals and dispensaries in rural districts, all of which would have an educative effect on the masses and smooth the path of sanitary progress.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

The Government of India should give liberally to water supply and drainage schemes wherever local authorities were willing to help. It would be preferable for such aid to be given in the form of a permanent annual grant, not in the demoralising form of doles. Lastly Lord Sydenham dwelt on the importance of continuous scientific investigations. We were moving in the right direction in these respects but the pace should be

The subject then dropped.

MARCONI REVELATIONS.

LORD MURRAY'S SHARES.

FOR THE PARTY FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Mr. Illingworth, who had succeeded the Master of Elibank as Chief Liberal Whip, testified that Captain Murray, the Master of Elibank's brother, had informed him that the Master of Elibank made purchase of the 3,000 American Marconi shares in April and May 1912, on behalf of the Liberal Party. Mr. Illingworth himself new nothing of these shares nor where they were. The list of the Party's investments handed him by Lord Murray did not include them.

The Chairman announced that Lord Murray had cabled in April that he was returning in July. He added that he had never had any interest in English Marconis.

The Committee cabled in reply that that would be too late to give evidence. Lord Murray again cabled that he regretted that owing to important business in Mexico and the West Indies, he was unable to alter his decision.

Mr. Salaman, trustee of the estate of the stockbroker Fenner, continuing his evidence, said that the Master of Elibank was a creditor for over £30,000 on Fenner's estate.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith, replying to several questions, said he was first aware of Lord Murray's transactions when he returned from abroad at the beginning of last week. He knew nothing whatever about whether the money belonged to Lord Murray or to the Radical party funds. He replied in the negative to a question whether he knew of any transactions of other colleagues which had not hitherto been disclosed.

HOME RULE BILL.

MR. BALFOUR'S WARNING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He pointed out the length of time occupied in its discussion last season, and affirmed that throughout there had been no sign of a faling-off of parliamentary support. He analysed the figures of by-elections since the introduction of the Bill, and declared that it was impossible for anyone to contend that there was any evidence that the mass of the electorate disapproved of the verdict of the House.

Mr. Balfour, moving the rejection, believed that if the Government persisted in its present course there would be a great national calamity. Ulster was firmly determined to maintain at all costs what it regarded as its inalienable right to remain part of the United Kingdom. He appealed not to the Government's feeling of omnipotence but to its conscience.

RIFLES FOR ULSTER.

CAME FROM A STABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

The rifles seized at Dublin came from a stable at Hammersmith, whither they had been conveyed from a ship at Wapping. The police are watching the stable, where there are still 4,500 rifles. They have also notified the authorities in Ireland of the departure of each consignment. The stable is rented by a party of well-dressed gentlemen.

PINNACE CAPSIZES.

MARINE OFFICER AND SEAMEN DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

Captain Crick, Royal Marines, and two seamen of the battleship Temeraire were drowned yesterday through the capsizing of a pinnace during a bailing race off Banoor, County Down.

ing race off Banoor, County Down.

HUNGARIAN CABINET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 10.

Count Tisza has formed a Cabinet. The majority of Ministers holding Office under M. Lukacs have been retained.

SUFFRAGETTE TRIAL.

THE UNION'S FUNDS.

"A BOOK OF CRIMES."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 9.

The suffragette conspiracy trial opened at the Old Bailey to-day.

Sir John Simon, for the Crown, pointed to the Union's activity, and showed that it had an income of £35,710. He dwelt on suffragette speeches urging commission of outrages, and characterised the mass of papers found at the suffragette headquarters, recording outrages, as a "Book of Crimes". He emphasised that the expenses of the perpetrators had been paid, and that they had also been rewarded with medals, etc., after the manner of soldiers for active service.

FUNERAL OF DAVISON.

MOURNERS WILL CARRY SPECIAL BANNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

The suffragettes have arranged for a public funeral for the late Miss Davison. The coffin will be taken in procession across London to King's Cross, whence it will be conveyed to Northumberland for interment. Those participating in the procession will carry special banners with Biblical inscriptions.

TELEGRAM TO THE KING.

A meeting held in London yesterday evening sent the following telegram to the King: "Constitutional methods having failed, Emily Davison has given her life to call attention to the women's passionate demand. We call on our King to give serious attention to the appeal of womanhood.

"FIGHT ON."

Letters from Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were read at the meeting exulting in the heroism of Miss Davison, whose last words are stated to have been "Fight on, God will give victory."

HURST PARK OUTRAGE.

Two suffragettes were arrested at Richmond yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the Hurst Park outrage.

A CHALLENGE TO THE KING.

LONDON, June 10.

At a meeting of the Suffragettes to-day Mrs. Mansel stated that the late Miss Davison had expressly purposed stopping the King's horse, challenging thereby the supreme head of the country by an act which the newspapers would have to chronicle.

ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR WATCHES EVOLUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

The Zeppelin airship Sachsen has flown from Baden-Baden to Vienna, a distance of 435 miles in eight hours. The Sachsen, on its arrival, was received with salutes from guns and cheers from crowds. It circled round the Schdenbrün Palace, from the balcony of which the Emperor watched its evolutions, and then descended at Aspern. The Burgomaster gave a banquet in honour of Count Zeppelin.

BEST AEROPLANE ENGINE.

£5,000 OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

The Government offers a prize of £5,000 for the best aeroplane engine. Orders to the amount of £40,000 will be given to the makers of best engines fulfilling the requirements.

PARIS BERLIN SLIGHT.

FRENCH AVIATOR TAKES EIGHT HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

The French aviator Moulinais has flown from Paris to Berlin in eight hours.

MEXICAN RAILWAY LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 10.

The underwriters have been saddled with 75 per cent. of the 5 per cent. millions sterling 6 per cent. two year Mexican Railway loan issued at 97.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

SITTINGS CLOSED.

DELEGATES' HOMAGE TO KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

Reuter learns that the Peace Conference has closed its sittings. The delegates decided that a definitive result would be more easily reached if the Peace Treaty were completed by agreements separately concluded between the respective Governments.

M. Volnovitch, the Montenegrin delegate, presiding at the last sitting, expressed, in a valedictory speech, the homage of the delegates for King George, and gratitude to the British Government and nation for their hospitality.

SERBO-BULGARIAN CRISIS.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BELGRADE, June 10.

General Putnik, the Chief of the Servian General Staff, has arrived here by special train and will attain a Council, presided over by the King, to consider Bulgaria's reply to the Servian Note.

It is expected that the reply will be in the negative.

Active preparations for war are being made.

THE NAVY.

EXPENDITURE ON DREADNOUGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill informed Sir William Byles that the acceleration of three contract Dreadnoughts would necessitate an additional expenditure of half a million in 1913 and a quarter of a million in 1914, with a corresponding reduction in the two following years.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

THE OPPOSING COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

Three hundred and forty-three ships will take part in the Naval manoeuvres in July. Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan will be the opposing Commanders.

BRITISH TRADE.

INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

The imports for May show an increase of £6,211,288, and exports an increase of £5,025,787. The increase in imports was principally food, drink and tobacco 2¼ millions, timber half a million, and wool quarter of a million. Cotton decreased by £365,856. Increases in exports were iron and steel manufacturers two millions, cotton goods one million and wool £206,400.

THE LATE MR. WYNDHAM.

PREMIER'S WARM TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Wyndham's death took place suddenly, at his hotel, from congestion of the lungs.

The death has caused dismay in Dover, his constituency, where it was not known that he was ill.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith paid a warm tribute to Mr. Wyndham's services.

MADARIPUR DACOITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 10.

Further particulars of the dacoity committed in the house of Purna Chundra Raha of Kakauri in Madaripur subdivision of Faridpur District are to the effect that the dacoits who were 40 in number exploded bombs near the house. They wore black and white coats, banians, dhoties and red and white puggris and carried swords, revolvers and torches. They did not assault any of the inmates of the house, but threatened to kill any one who attempted to get out. The miscreants gave out that their motive was to do good to the country. On a whistle being blown they left the house. Four arrests have since been made.

THE MIDDLE EAST.

LORD INCHCAPE ON BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

"AT LEAST A FINGE IN THE PIE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.

Speaking as a guest at the Central Asian Society's dinner last night, Lord Inchcape regretted that the construction of the Baghdad Railway was in non-British hands, but it was gratifying that owing to Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy we were having at least a finger in that pie. He looked forward to the time when there would be a British railway from Mohammerah into Western Persia, believing that there would be great developments in that part of the world.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S HOPES AND REGRETS.

Lord Ronaldshay, presiding, said that Lord Inchcape was understood to be interested in such a railway, and he hoped that at no distant time Lord Inchcape would be able to announce that the construction of the line had begun as an exclusively British concession. Our interests in the Middle East were permanent, and he believed, with respect to the Baghdad Railway, that we should have obtained better terms had the efforts of the Central Asian Society to keep public attention on Middle Eastern matters been attended with better success.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

PREMIER'S INVITATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
WELLINGTON, June 10.

Mr. J. Allen, the New Zealand Minister of Defence and Education, at an entertainment in honour of his return from England, said Mr. Asquith had invited New Zealand to appoint a permanent representative to the Committee of Imperial Defence. The full acceptance of the invitation, said Mr. Allen, would be inconvenient, but they should accept as far as possible. During his tour in Great Britain he had found a strong Imperialist feeling. The efforts of Lord Roberts were having a vast influence.

THE TSAR.

RETURNS TO TSARKOE SELO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 10.

The Tsar and his family have returned to Tsarkoe Selo after a prolonged successful tour in the provincial cities.

BRITISH LIVESTOCK.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED IN ARGENTINA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 10.

The Argentine Republic has revoked a decree prohibiting the importation of livestock from Great Britain.

LEATHERHEAD SCHOOL FIRE.

PUPILS AT LARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

Arrangements are being made for most of the scholars at Leatherhead to return to their homes.

SUFFOLK SUGAR FARMS.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH LABOURERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

Some hundreds of Dutch agricultural labourers have arrived in Suffolk to work on sugar beet farms.

BURMA OFFICER'S RETIREMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, June 10.

It is understood that Mr. F. G. Manners-Smith, C.I.E., Chief Engineer in the Burma Public Works Department and Secretary to Government of Burma, P. W. D., will retire in September after thirty-four years' service in India and Burma.

MOTOR COLLISION ON HORNBY ROAD.

We are informed that Mr. George Henry Spence who met with a motor accident on Hornby Road on the night of Wednesday last has no connection with Messrs. Percival and Co. as reported at the time of the accident.

BARISAL CASE.

ACCUSED HANDCUFFED TWO AND TWO.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)
BARISAL, June 10.

The accused in the Barisal conspiracy case were produced before Mr. Nelson to-day. They are 35 in all, including three from different jails.

The accused were all handcuffed two and two and were under armed Gurkha and up-country guards.

Babu Rajendralal Banerjee, junior Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Babu Sarat Chandra Guha and several junior pleaders appeared for the accused.

The Crown moved for an adjournment on the ground that Mr. N. Gupta, Bar.-at-Law, was absent, being engaged in the Comilla dacoity appeal in the High Court.

Babu Sarat Chandra Guha objected on behalf of the defence, saying that it was unfair to adjourn the case to-day, the Court having given a distinct understanding on the last hearing day that the case would be taken up to-day. Moreover it meant great hardship upon so many accused persons who were in hajut. Mr. Gupta was, moreover, only a junior Counsel in that case.

The Court passed an order to the effect that the case be postponed to 17th June.

The prosecution filed to-day a further list of 127 witnesses, making the number up to date 193.

Babu Sarat Chandra Guha insisted on the production a complete list of prosecution witnesses, as otherwise the number of witnesses would be added to from time to time.

The Court directed that the prayer would be considered on the next hearing day.

The case, it is understood, will be opened for four days from 17th to 20th and evidence will be taken up for recording from 21st.

SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

FORMAL OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL.

The Byculla School, under the management of the Bombay Scottish Educational Society, re-met at its new building in Agripada yesterday morning after the summer recess. The re-opening of the school was preceded by a formal ceremony of opening the new building by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

As previously arranged, he and some members of the Committee of the Society, the School staff and the children assembled under the portico and Mr. Cadell opened the central door of the building with a silver key. They all proceeded to the hall upstairs where, after the usual hymn and prayer were said, Mr. Cadell addressed those present.

He said they all appreciated the pleasant surroundings of the school. It was a happy day for them all, the committee, the architect, the teaching staff and the children themselves that their labours had been brought to a successful issue. It could not but be a pleasure to those who had worked for this School to feel that by erecting this building they were able to uphold the credit of their name. Mr. Hawkins, the architect, had already been thanked by the late Governor for what he had done for this School, and all that he needed to say was that this new building completely fulfilled their very highest expectations. This was one of the best Schools in Bombay and he hoped the children would receive the fullest benefit of the education imparted to them. He declared the School open.

Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson reminded the parents that it was after very great trouble that the committee had been able to get a School building suitable to the needs of their community. He expressed the hope that they would make known to other parents the advantages which this School afforded.

The Rev. Mr. Gray asked for some gifts, particularly a swing, for the girls and some pictures and portraits for their hall and other School rooms.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mr. Cadell and Mr. Hawkins.

HOTEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following is a list of arrivals and departures at the principal hotels in Bombay yesterday:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL:—Arrived, Mr. P. D. Sanderson, Mr. E. A. Somerville. Departed, Mr. G. Shakespeare, Mr. F. W. Begbie.

WATSON'S HOTEL.—Arrived, Capt. B. H. Selby. Departed, Miss Swede, Miss Deane, Miss Cornalbus and Mr. B. Kinaust.

MAJESTIC HOTEL:—None.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL:—Arrived, Mr. F. Sylvester. Departed, none.

PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

RUFFIANS AND MURDERERS.

BRITISH DIRECTORS CENSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.

The report of the Select Committee on Putumayo atrocities says that the employees of the company were a gang of ruffians and murderers who shot, burned, tortured and violated in a spirit of wanton devilry. The British directors cannot absolve themselves from the charge of culpable negligence regarding the labour conditions prevailing, and the Committee think that they deserve severe censure.

MONSOON IN BOMBAY.

TREE FALLS ON OFFICE ROOF.

Up to eight o'clock yesterday morning the total rainfall for the preceding twenty-four hours amounted to 1.72 inches. This makes a total rainfall since June 1 of 5.19 inches. During the day yesterday several heavy showers of rain fell, but they did not as a rule last long and there was an absence of the persistent drizzle of the day before. The weather in the interludes between the showers was cool and pleasant, and at about midday the sun almost succeeded in coming through the clouds.

A typical monsoon incident occurred at half past one yesterday afternoon on the premises of Messrs. Thompson Spinner and Company behind Messrs. Thompson and Taylor's shop. A large but decayed almond tree partly gave way and fell with a loud noise on the roof of an office, giving the staff below a momentary shock. Later in the day the Municipal authorities with some difficulty cut away and removed the trunk.

The sea in the harbour is still moderate and there have been no accidents to small craft reported. However, the Commander of the P. & O. Company's S.S. Delta, Capt. E. P. Martin, R. N. R., whose ship arrived in Bombay yesterday from Shanghai with the China mails reported that during the voyage between Mount Dilly and Ratnagiri he had encountered a fresh monsoon gale with a high westerly sea swell, rain squalls and continuous rain.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, June 10.

Rainfall has decreased in the North-east and increased very largely in Northwest India; has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the West Coast and fairly general in Bengal, east Rajputana, east Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan, and local in Assam. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and the United Provinces.

The chief amounts are Port Blair and Slipper Island, one and a half inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island three; Akyab two; Narayanganj, Sambalpur, and Ranchi one; Balasore and Hazaribagh one and a half; Gaya four; Meerut and Ambala two; Delhi three; Ajmere one; Jaipur, Rajkot and Surat two; Dwraka and Khandwa one and a half, and Jubbulpore one.

The disturbance which has been slowly travelling northwards in the Arabian Sea crossed the Kathiawar Coast yesterday as a very shallow depression which has given moderately heavy rain in Gujerat.

Typical monsoon conditions now exist over the whole country. Forecast: Decrease in rainfall in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

A STRIKE OF KHALASIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, June 10.

The Khalassis of the Central Fire Station struck work yesterday and went in a body to the Municipal office. They were met there by the officiating Chief Engineer who ordered them to returned to the fire station, where he promised he would listen to their grievances. After inquiring into the matter, he reported it to the President who ordered a summary dismissal of two serange for inciting the men to mutiny and refual to work. Upon this becoming known, the whole native force left in a body. Temporary arrangements have been made for the protection of property from fire by the Municipal engineer's staff, reporting from duty at fire station.

RANGOON, June 10.

In connection with the strike of Serangs and Kalasis at the Central Fire Station, the employees of the Chief Engineer's Office were pressed into service last night to meet any emergencies. Fortunately, however, there was no fire. Arrangements are being made for recruiting new crew for the station.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of David Francis (35), a hamal in the employ of Mr. Frost, residing at Wodehouse Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased had a swollen foot and felt very miserable. He took opium and poisoned himself.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RAILWAY UNREST.

SOCIETY RETICENT.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS BY OFFICIALS.

PARTIAL STRIKE ON B. B. & C I. CONTINUES.

G. I. P. SERVICE NOW NORMAL.

Scanty information is available about the railway situation in Madras. Men resuming work are being forced to do so on reduced wages. It is stated that several cases of alleged assaults by officials will come into the courts.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway is still affected by the strike on the Rutlam-Gangapur section, while the G. I. P. Railway claims to have now regained its normal position.

SOCIETY AND THE SITUATION.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The General Secretary of the A. S. R. S., interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" yesterday, said that he was not prepared to enter upon any public controversy at the present time, more especially because legal proceedings were to ensue.

This statement we presume refers to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, as our representative was also told that Mr. Eardley Norton had accepted a general retainer for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Yesterday Mr. Rogers received a message from Madras stating that the guards at Raypuram Station had received a telegram informing them that the Government Examiner was desirous of seeing as many guards as possible. This possibly indicates that some action has been taken by Government on the telegrams sent by the Amalgamated Society to the Viceroy and the high officials protesting against the treatment of the men. In regard to the legal proceedings of which Mr. Rogers speaks, it would seem that action is being taken against certain M. & S. M. R. officials who are alleged to have assaulted some of the drivers. In one case, that of an assistant station master, the man had to be sent to the hospital. These and several other cases, we learn, have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Short and Bawes, who have retained Mr. Eardley Norton.

Information at the Society's office show that about 800 employees at the Perambur shops have been locked out—men with service records ranging from 29 years downwards. Other telegrams show that the men are being forced to resume work on reduced wages.

The strike, of course, has meant a heavy loss both to the Society and the Companies. Though we have no official information from either side as to actual figures, it is computed that while the strike must have cost the Society from ten to twelve thousand rupees, the railways must have lost at least forty lakhs. Two thousand wagons are at present held up at Bhusaval waiting to be forwarded when the congestion due to the strike is relieved. At Harda during the whole period of the strike not a single goods train ran, and there are still, it is said, seventy thousand bags of grain waiting to be cleared at this station alone. The M. and S. M. Ry., of course, have been the heaviest losers, and an idea of the cost of the trouble to that Company may be gathered when it is mentioned that probably not more than half a dozen goods trains ran for the whole fifteen days that the men were on strike.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Enquiries made at the offices of the G. I. P. Railway by our representative yesterday morning elicited the information that the running of trains would be fully normal to-day when the Manmad Express would leave at scheduled time. This makes the service on the G. I. P. Railway exactly as it was before the strike, according to official information.

Rumours are abundant at the Victoria Terminus as to what action the Railway authorities will take in regard to those of the strikers who took the most active part in the movement, and some of them have come in from the out-stations to await the decision of the Agent. As to whether they will be dismissed or not will probably, it is said, be decided by the end of this week. An account from Bhusaval is to the effect that for a week from the commencement of the strike 10,000 goods wagons were standing idle in the yards there. The Railway officials state that they have had no notification of the likelihood of renewed trouble in Madras.

B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

RUTLAM-GANGAPUR MEN STILL OUT.

Yesterday our representative ascertained from the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway that the line was in full running order with the exception of the Rutlam-Gangapur section on which the men are still out on strike. The General Traffic Mangaer added that the officials were loth to deal hardly with their men, who were only striking in sympathy with the men on the M. & S. M. Railway, but were put in such a position that they must take final measures to ensure the running of the trains. The Northern Express is still cancelled.

SEQUEL TO B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

MORE STRIKERS CHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, sub-Inspector K. N. Mody of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police charged (1) Bahadur Khudabux, (2) Sarfarajkhan Fasarvarkhan, (3) Syed Hussein, (4) Ismail Mahomed, (5) Mahomed Dadumia, (6) Gosai Deena, and (7) Megral Malhari with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was by means of criminal force to compel others to join the Railway strike and with committing an offence of rioting between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the 1st instant. The first accused were firemen and the seventh a call boy in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Inspector Ruttonji R. Mirza of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police conducted the prosecution; while Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-law, and Mr. Chhatrapati, Pleader, defended the accused.

Rustomji Bapuji Daruwalla, a driver, said that on the 1st instant at about 12 noon while the Up Virar Local train which was in his charge was between the home and distant signals at Elphinstone Road Station, the emergency chain was pulled by somebody in the train and he immediately stopped the train. He then immediately noticed the home signal raised to danger and a red flag held up. In the meantime about three hundred men came running across the line from Elphinstone Road gate, and on seeing them fireman Ameerkhan got down from the engine and ran away. The crowd gathered round the engine and asked the witness where the fireman of his engine was. He told them that he had been working the train from Bandra all alone as the fireman had disappeared from that station. The crowd then threatened to hammer him if he restarted the train, and took out the hose pipe of the engine. They coupled the hose pipe again and he brought his train as far as Elphinstone Road station, when the emergency chain was again pulled and he stopped his train. The hose-pipe was again uncoupled.

At this stage witness identified three of the accused as being members of the crowd.

Darashaw Khurshedji, a guard, corroborated the previous witness and identified some of the accused.

The fireman Ameerkhan Syed Mahomed, examined, said when the train on which he was working approached the Elphinstone Road Station it was suddenly pulled up by means of the emergency chain. He then saw a crowd of firemen and workmen rush towards him, presumably to assault him. He thereupon ran into a second class compartment and concealed himself under one of the seats. The train then got into the station and the strikers made a search for him and found him out after the passengers had left. They pulled him out and began assaulting him. Witness then identified several of the accused who had taken part in dragging him out and assaulting him. He was taken to a chawl near the stores by the strikers, who had been beating him all the way through. All the accused were in the crowd and asked him why he had gone to work. The crowd dispersed from near the chawl when the police arrived. He was taken over to Grant Road Station on a shunting engine and from there he was sent for medical treatment.

Narayan Dulabh, a brakesman, was the next witness examined. He said that on the day in question he was in the front brake of the train, in which this incident occured. When the train approached the Elphinstone Road Station, the train was pulled up by means of the alarm signal and he saw a crowd of about five hundred persons making a rush towards the train. The driver on seeing that told the fireman Ameerkhan to run away. Witness then corroborated the other evidence already recorded and said four wooden and one glass windows of the brake were smashed. He also indentified two of the assailants of the fireman and another who had disconnected the hose pipe.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

THE I. T. A. AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter appearing in your columns under the above headliness calls for an immediate rebuff, as the Secretary, I. T. A., has made use of several inaccuracies, relating both to the Association and myself.

To begin with, he takes it upon himself to assert that no arrangements are being made to dissolve the present Committee; how can a Secretary make such a statement, when the question of a dissolution of the Committee lies entirely with the members themselves, and not with the Secretary or the Committee that has directed such a statement? Again, he asserts that the majority of members are in full accord with the action of the Committee; what action is referred to I am unable to conjecture; the fact is that no meeting has yet been held to substantiate such a statement.

The reference made to the alleged investigation is grossly exaggerated, and advantage is being taken of my having admitted that I was the "True Associate," but even here there is an inaccuracy, for although I promised to make a retraction, I discovered that I would not be justified in doing so, and an explanatory letter to the Secretary made it abundantly clear that my inability was perfectly justifiable, and how is it now that I am accused in the public press as failing to keep a promise *without any excuse whatsoever?*

In conclusion I question the right of the Bombay I. T. A. Committee to announce that I shall be reported to Head Quarters for breach of discipline. I claim an immediate retraction on this point, or perhaps the charge of a breach of discipline may be reversed and the tables turned.—Yours etc.,

TRUE ASSOCIATE.

June 10.

INCIVILITY TO A MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Inspector General of Police has concluded his enquiry into the complaint made sometime ago by the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, regarding the treatment accorded to him by Sergeant Wise, of the Government Railway Police, at Howrah. It was alleged that the sergeant stopped the complainant from passing through the gate reserved for first and second class passengers and said the gate was intended for Europeans although nothing was written there to that effect. The enquiry has resulted in the discharge of the sergeant from service on account of incivility and want of tact.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

MR. L. MAXSE AND THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Sylvans, members of the Sylvan Debating Club, founded in 1868, held their annual dinner at the Waldorf Hotel, in mail week, when the guest was Mr. Leo Maxse, editor of the "National Review."

The club was first founded by a number of men who used to meet together in St. John's Wood for discussion. It grew in numbers and in influence until the 150 members made the Tavistock Hotel in Covent-Garden their headquarters. It has numbered among its members seven members of Parliament and devotes its weekly meetings from October to May to discussing questions of the day.

Mr. Leo Maxse who in a letter read from Lord Northcliffe expressing regret that he could not be present was described as the Empire's most independente journalist, spoke briefly on the subject of the power of the Press. Mr. Maxse confessed that it was difficult for him not to be partisan. He doubted whether the Press was quite as powerful a body as it was 30 or 40 years ago.

Mr. Maxse eugolised the work of the special correspondent abroad, and expressed the hope that the great work done by these men would be maintained at its present high level.

PRIZE FOR ILLEGIBLE HANDWRITING.

Among living authors the prize for illegible handwriting would probably be awarded to Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham, says the "Daily Chronicle." Some years ago Mr. Graham wrote a letter for publication in one of the newspapers. The letter duly appeared, but Mr. Graham found that it differed widely from the original "copy." He thereupon sent a further letter of remonstrance to the editor. The remonstrance was published, with the following comment: "If in future Mr. Graham will sit in a chair when writing, and not on horseback, and use a pen instead of the candle-snuffers, we think we may be able to do him justice."

ULSTER'S CLUBS.

SEDITION OR BLUFF.

GOVERNMENT DILEMMA.

Apropos of Sir Edward Carson's visit to Ulster, in mail week, the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent at Belfast writes that the visit is calculated to direct public attention once again to that most remarkable, manifestation of Ulster's anti-Home Rule resolve—the revival of the Unionist club movement throughout the province. Of the number of these Unionist clubs it is difficult, perhaps unnecessary, to speak with precision. So steadily is their number being increased, even now, that figures which are accurate to-day might prove altogether out of date next week. Besides, the Ulster Unionist leaders have seen no particular reason, hitherto, to disclose definite details as to this or any other aspect of their general scheme of preparation for ultimate resistance to Home Rule. And who shall blame if they do not throw their cards upon the table before the right moment for taking that course arrives? If, however, we lack exact information as to the strength and the widespread character of the Unionist club movement in Ulster, we can very shrewdly guess what it is likely to be. The number of male signatories to the Covenant last September offers a pretty handy approximate guide in the circumstances.

200,000 ABLE-BODIED MEN.

It is known that the number of males above the age of 17 years who made public declaration of their anti-Home Rule resolve in the autumn of last year was in Ulster alone just 218,206. It would, of course, be absurd to suggest that every one of those signatories is a member of a Unionist club, and fit to be reckoned as a fighting man, able to carry resistance to the length of open force. Among them were naturally men who, although animated by the fiercest opposition to Home Rule and all that it portends for them, were yet precluded by sheer weight of years from entering upon resistance organised on more or less military lines. But if, as a set-off to these elders, we take into account the number of accessions to the ranks of club membership in the last eight months, it may not be very far from the mark to assume that the Ulster Club movement represents something approaching 200,000 able-bodied men.

Outside of Ulster, unfortunately, there is, as it seems, an irrepressible tendency to assume that this carefully planned and sedulously nurtured scheme of Unionist organisation is chiefly confined to the counties which form geographically the north-east corner of the province. That is an utter mistake. The movement flourishes and grows in Fermanagh and Tyrone, and even in Cavan, just as it flourishes, say in Antrim, Londonderry or Down. There is only one county in the province where the Unionist Club propaganda has not attained widespread proportions. That is mountainous Donegal. But even in Donegal, most strongly Nationalist of the Ulster counties, the male signatories to the Covenant numbered well-nigh 8,000; so that in wild Donegal the Union Jack waves over men who at this moment, by systematic drill, are resolutely preparing themselves for eventualities.

THOROUGH-GOING MILITARY PREPARATION.

No child's play is this system of military prepartion, on which the men of Ulster have sternly embarked. As I indicated when describing the kind of work carried on at the Willowfield Club's Drill Hall, which Sir Edward Carson opened on Friday night, it is conducted on the most thorough-going practical lines. The drill instructors are no amateurs; they are all men who have served in one or other of his Majesty's Services, and the programme of preparation over which they preside rises, in accepted military gradation, from recruit drill to battalion drill, with accompanying instruction in signalling and ambulance work, and in musketry practice. Every group of men knows and is in constant touch with its section leader, local bodies have their recognised local heads, and the whole scheme is organised, from grade to grade, from district to district, until it finds its brain and nerve centre in the Unionist Headquarters at the Old Town Hall, Belfast. By a comprehensive system of regular reports, those at headquarters know precisely what is happening in any part of the province at any given moment.

Moreover, if the bearing of the men who in procession proudly escorted Sir Edward Carson to the Willowfield Club's Drill Hall on Friday evening may be taken as even approximately indicating the results that are being achieved by the drill now carried on all over Ulster, it is obvious that the scheme of military training is conducted in no slipshod or half-hearted way. Headed by a pipe and drum band, these men of Belfast marched and wheeled with a great deal of the swing and precision of regular troops. In fact, their style of doing things impressed me greatly. Whilst discussing that very matter with one of the Ulster leaders, yesterday, he tersely summed up the situation thus: "You can sometimes see from the newspapers how many police it takes to suppress a Nationalist cattle-driving raid. How many police do you think it would require to suppress the Unionist clubs of Ulster?" Echo seems to answer, "How many?" "And do not forget this," pursued my informant, "that these Nationalist cattle-drivers try to skulk in the dark, whereas our men act boldly and openly, and are proud of what they are doing. There is not a man in the ranks of our club movement who would not consider himself a despicable traitor if he flinched for a moment from maintaining what he regards as the just civil rights of British citizenship."

DO THE GOVERNMENT KNOW?

Are the Government aware of what is going on in these Unionist clubs? It is difficult to see how they can be ignorant. I have spoken with several of the leading spirits of the movement, and they, without exception ridicule the suggestion that the Government are unaware of what is passing. They tell me, on the contrary, that they never set out on a march without being accompanied by police officers, in uniform or out of it. "The other day," said one of these leaders, "four detectives walked with us for four miles. I hope they enjoyed it," he added. "Indeed, I am sure they did."

"You may take it from me," said another prominent Ulsterman, "that the Government, through the police, know all about our club movement and what it stands for in the last resort. But they dare not interfere because they know that if they did they would have to eat the words they are never tired of applying to our preparations. You see, it is like this. If they affected, at last, to take a serious view of our movement, and were to proclaim it as a seditious or illegal conspiracy, much as they treated the old Land League, what become of all their pretence that Ulster's attitude only represents so much 'bluff'? If it is merely 'bluff,' it can scarcely be regarded as sedition; if it is sedition, it asuredly is not 'bluff.' So that there you have the Government's dilemma. I think we have them pretty well in a cleft stick. Yes,' concluded this gentleman, with a touch of quizzical reflection in his tone, "let them proclaim us." It was easy to see what was at the back of his mind. Everything, in short points to the fact that a danger of tremendous gravity is rapidly ripening to crisis in the North of Ireland—a danger that people on the English side of the Channel have little idea of.

NEW PERIL FOR M.P.S.

IRISHMAN'S ACTION FOR BROKEN PLEDGES.

Politics and comedy were blended in a quaint action at Southwark County Court on May 20th. Before a smiling judge and a puzzled jury with barristers chuckling and general merriment in court, Mr. Arthur Macgillicuddy claimed damages from Mr. E. A. Strauss, M.P., asserting that the latter had not fulfilled his election pledges, says the "Daily Mail."

The claim rested on an alleged breach of agreement, but as the plaintiff could produce no documentary evidence showing that the defendant had entered into a contract with him a verdict was returned for the defendant, with costs, but not before Mr Macgillicuddy had entertained the court for nearly an hour.

An elderly, sparely built Irishman, with a long, narrow, clean-shaven face, and thin grey hair, Mr. Macgillicuddy is a retired accountant, and he lives in Peabody-buildings, Southwark, where he has been a voter for twenty years. He conducted his own case. Mr. Strauss, who was not present, was represented by Mr. Cecil Whiteley and Mr. R. Otter.

Reading from sheets of foolscap, Mr. Macgillicuddy explained that the action was a test case to define the duties and obligations of members of Parliament who were now paid servants of the public, and he claimed damages for:

1.—Indirect, loss sustained by reason of the defendant's alleged neglect.

1.—Indirect loss sustained by reason of the defendant's failure to discharge his pledges to the constituency.

Mr. Macgillicuddy's style is somewhat involved, and the jury were soon in difficulties. "Although the House of Commons has been in existence for 650 years, it has never yet given satisfaction nor carried out the one purpose for which it was formed," was a statement that drew a broad smile from Judge Grainger. "There is no party feeling between the defendant and myself," continued the plaintiff, who was the most serious man in court. "We are both of the same political persuasion, and we differ only in the ways and means of conducting the affairs of this country."

Mr. Macgillicuddy, in his evidence, pointed out that he had been writing circulars for fifteen years, when the judge remarked: "Yor are some distance from a contract yet. Your remedy is to get rid of your member. If there is any member of Parliament in the world who has fulfilled all his election pledges I should like to meet him." (Laughter.)

Mr. Macgillicuddy, failing to supply any evidence of contract, lost his case; but he left the court all smiles.

HINDU AS "WHITE MAN."

AMERICAN JUDGE'S DECISION.

A propos of the acute controversy which has been aroused in the United States by Japan's protest against the Californian Aliens Land Bill, the first Hindu to become a citizen of the United States has just been admitted to that privilege in the person of Akhay Kumar Mozumdar. Two years of litigation to that end was brought to a close when Judge Frank H. Rudkin, of Washington, held that Mozumdar was a "free white person," and entitled to American citizenship.

Mozumdar (says the "Standard's" New York correspondent) is a native of Calcutta, and a Yogi philosopher. His application for citizenship had previously been denied by Judge Rudkin. The case was re-opened when the court appointed outside counsel to investigate. Previous legal rulings were looked into with little avail. Few instances of Hindus applying for citizenship have ever come up before the Naturalisation Department. Mozumdar's eligibility to citizenship hinged on the question whether he was a "free white person," as used in the original Naturalisation Act.

In this statement to the court Mozumdar said:—

"I come from the northern part of India, or Hindustan proper. I am a high case Hindu of pure blood belonging to what isknown as the Warrior, or ruling caste. The high case Hindus always consider themselves to be members of the Aryan race, and their native termn for Hindustan is Arya-Vartha, which means country or land of the Aryans."

Judge Rudkin, in his opinion says:—

"In the original Naturalisation Act the expression 'free white person' was doubtless primarily intended to include the white emigrants from Northern Europe, with whom the Congress of that day was familiar, and to exclude Indians and persons of African descent or nativity.

"Beyond this perhaps Congress had no definite object in view. It could not have foreseen the vast immigration problems with which the Government is now confronted, or the difficulties which might hamper and embarrass the courts in the administration of the law.

"But whatever the original intent may have been, it is now settled by the great weight of authority, at least, that it was the intention of Congress to confer the privilege of Naturalisation upon members of the Caucasian race only.

"It is likewise true that certain of the natives of India belong to that race, although the line of demarcation between different castes and classes may be dim and difficult of ascertainment.

"I fully appreciate the fact that the lineage of the applicant in these matters must rest largely, if not entirely, upon his own testimony, and that the courts may be imposed upon, but they must administer the law as best they can until Congress sees fit to prescribe a more definite rule for their guidance.

"The testimony in this case satisfies me that the applicant has brought himself within the provisions of the Naturalisation Act, and he will be admitted to citizenship accordingly upon the taking of the oath prescribed by law.'

MAN WHO SNORED.

KEW SUICIDE'S LETTER TO CORONER.

A strange story was told at the inquest at Richmond on John Comberbach, who shot himself in Kew Gardens during the mail week, says the "Daily Chronicle."

He had been lodging at Overstone-road, Hammersmith, for a week, but his landlady knew nothing of him, and the coroner said that they had been unable to find his friends. He had investments amounting to £1,100.

An extraordinary letter adressed to the coroner and found on the man's body was read. On the outside of the envelope were the words:—

"Instead of being God's earth, which it is intended to be, this earth is made into the devil's earth, for people are hell one to another."

The letter itself said that he bought a house in Great Yarmouth in July, 1910, as he had always been in the habit of making a noise in his sleep which disturbed other people, and he thought he should be able to live there peacefully.

The letter went on to complain that he had been subjected to all kinds of insult, and expressed a wish that his body should not be dissected. It was signed "John Comberbach."

The coroner said the man had left a lot of papers, all showing one idea, that he was being constantly persecuted. He had left a will that Frederick Rathbone, employed in the cattle trade at Salford, should have the income on his property, and that on his death the income should be given annually to the Fresh Air Fund. The income from the house was to go to the London Hosiptal.

As there was no date to the will and no signatures, it was useless.

A representative of the Yarmouth agents who hold the deeds of the house, said they knew nothing of Comberbach, but formed the impression that he was a retired North Country butcher. He had an income of £74 a year. He had no friends and seemed worried because of his exaggerated snoring.

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity," was returned.

CHAOS IN CHINA.

GOVERNMENT'S ARBITRARY METHODS.

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Pekin wired on May 19:—

Pekin is slowly waking up to the realisation of the fact that an extremely grave situation is in course of development. Yesterday there were two more executions of persons officially described as robbers, but who really are rebels. Why such summary methods are adopted remains most obscure.

The sudden arrest of a Senator, who is charged with being in communication with suspicious persons, has aroused the deepest concern in Parliament, and the belief is spreading that no man is safe.

On Saturday and yesterday both the Senate and the House of Commons were doing their utmost to discover who is really inspiring the present campaign of intimidation, but unless wiser counsels prevail Parliament will continue to be scouted. no argument, however sound, having any weight. The Kuomingtang leaders, indeed, believe that a deliberate attempt is being made to goad them to desperation, thus allowing the northern armies to be unloosed and terminating all talk of compromise.

It is certain that the continual movement of troops on the Yangtse, via the Hankow Railway, is now reaching formidable figures, and this activity is doubtless stimulated by the reports of General Li-Yuan-Hung that the Hupeh army, which he states number 50,000 men, is seething with propaganda. A blockade of Hupeh Province has been imposed in Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces, and no coal, rice, or cereals are allowed to pass the borders. This stimulates the general Yangtse unrest, whilst the continued uproar in Parliament has accentuated the intense nervousness.

The secret treaty with Russia concerning Mongolia, news of which I exclusively telegraphed the "Daily Telegraph," is now the subject of bitter interpellations, as is also the fact that the Premier, Chao-Ping-Chan, absolutely refuses the request of the Prosecutor-General to attend the trial at Shanghai of the Sung-Chiao-Jen assassination case.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

RESULT OF RUSSIAN SCIENTIST'S EXPERIMENTS.

According to Professor Alexander Danilevsky, the eminent Russian scientist, the experiments which he began with fish preservatives in England 17 days ago have proved eminently successful. The professor, it will be remembered, visited Hull, and Whitehall, and placed certain fish in boxes, together with his preservatives. He has now returned to England, and at Hull, in the presence of prominent trawler owners, and at the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in the presence of Government officials, has opened his boxes of fish.

"These," he explained "were found to be in a state of absolute preservation and very digestible. The Hull trawler owners are not anxious to use the invention for England, as fresh fish can be so quickly distributed in this country, but for the Continental markets they consider that my preservative is of great utility. The Government officials expressed themselves fully satisfied with my tests, and they, I understand, will send me a certificate shortly."

The professor is now staying in London, having as one of his objects the promotion of a company with a share capital of about £3,000,000, most of which, he says, has already been subscribed in Russia, to fit out a British trawler fleet equipped with large supplies of his preservative. He possesses concessions from the Russian Government for the working of extensive fisheries in Arctic waters, the Behring Straits, and on the Murman Coast (the north-east coast of Kola Peninsula, noted for cod fisheries). He is anxious to obtain suitable vessels manned by highly experienced English fishermen.

FABIANS TO ENTERTAIN I. L. P.

An invitation has been sent by the Fabian Society to the Independent Labour party—which, by the way, comes of age this year—to attend the Fabian Summer School at Keswick for a week at the end of July. This will be the first occasion on which members of the Independent Labour party have been the guests of the Summer School. An interesting programme of subjects to be debated has been drawn up by the Joint Committee of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour party to mark the event, and later in the year a joint propagandist campaign will be conducted throughout the country. The guests will arrive at Keswick on Saturday, July 26, and on the following day Mr. Keir Hardie will address the members of the Summer School. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has made a provisional promise to open a debate on "The relation between political action and trade unionism." Debates will take place on each day of the following week, and the subjects which will come under review include the land, the trade union movement, and the sphere of co-operation in the State of to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CUTCHI OSWAL CASTE DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THAKARSI TEJOO AND ORS. *v.* LAKHAMSI NAPOO AND ORS.

The plaintiffs in this suit are members of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthankvasi caste of Bombay. The first defendant is also a wealthy member of the same caste and has been for years the *de facto* manager of the caste funds and properties. Among other properties of the caste is a bungalow at Chinchpoogli, which is used by the caste as a 'Sthanak' or a place for the performance of religious ceremonies. The plaintiffs allege that the first defendant three or four years ago of his own motion erected some large chawls on the caste property at Chinchpoogli and has since been dealing with the property as his own and issuing rent bills in his own name. The caste owned another property at Parel which was acquired by the Improvement Trust and the compensation monies thereof were invested in Improvement Trust Bonds with the Tribunal of Appeal on the 24th September 1910. The first defendant attempted to get these bonds handed over to him on the false allegation that the caste owed him Rs. 37,145-15-0, and had given him an equitable mortgage on all its "sthanak" properties to secure that amount. The plaintiffs say that the said mortgage was never sanctioned by the caste in its meeting and that, contrary to the first defendant's claim, the first defendant's firm is considerably indebted to the caste.

MANAGER'S "HIGH-HANDED" CONDUCT.

The first defendant's conduct has been very high-handed and autocratic. In the month of October 1910 inspection of the caste account books was demanded from the first defendant, but he stoutly refused to give the same. When inspection was subsequently given in pursuance of a resolution at a caste meeting it was discovered that the first defendant had spent Rs. 10,624-2-0 out of the caste funds in defending himself and others from a criminal prosecution. The plaintiffs say the expenditure was absolutely unjustified and the first defendant should be made to refund the money with interest. At a duly convened caste meeting held on November 5th, 1911 the members of the caste, dissatisfied with the management of the first defendant appointed certain other persons trustees and directed that they should take possession of all the property of the caste from the first defendant. They further resolved that the caste should have a constitution, that the first defendant should tender accounts of his management of the caste property to the newly appointed trustees, that the expenditure by the first defendant of Rs. 10,624-2-0 in the Police Court proceedings was unauthorized, and that the same should be recovered from the first defendant. The plaintiffs suing on behalf of themselves and the other members of the caste prayed that the first defendant be ordered to account for his management of the caste property and funds and pay over the amount found due from him to the caste.

The plaintiffs also prayed that the defendant be ordered to deliver up possession of the caste property to the plaintiffs, that the first defendant be ordered to repay with interest to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,624-2-0 spent by him in the Police Court proceedings and that the equitable mortgage claimed by the first defendant over the Chinchpoogli property be declared to be false and invalid.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The first defendant in his written statement denied the various allegations made by the plaintiffs. The first defendant was selected by the wishes of the caste as the shroff of its funds in 1895-96. The chawls on the caste property at Chinchpoogli were built in pursuance of a resolution of the leading members of the caste, subsequently confirmed by the caste at its general meeting. The same was subsequently confirmed by a unanimous resolution of the caste at a duly convened meeting. The first defendant denied all allegations of high-handed or autocratic management or of resisting inspection of caste accounts. The accounts had from time to time been inspected and passed at caste meetings; the payment of Rs. 10,624-2-0 was for a caste purpose and was incurred in pursuance of a resolution of the caste. The first defendant further said that the appointment of the new trustees by the caste was invalid and the meeting at which they were appointed was not a duly convened meeting of the caste. The defendant said that an overwhelming majority of the caste was against the institution of this suit by the plaintiffs. The defendant was quite willing that a constitution of the caste should be framed and a scheme for the management of its affairs be settled. The first defendant prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs; but in the event of its being decreed the first defendant counter-claimed Rs. 37,366-11-6 due to him from the caste.

REFERENDUM TO THE CASTE.

This suit first came on for hearing before his Lordship on 30th January last. His Lordship then sent down two questions for the decision of the caste at its meeting. The questions were whether the caste wanted the plaintiffs to prosecute this suit on its behalf and whether the caste had appointed the plaintiffs its trustees. The caste at a duly held meeting answered both these questions in the negative and the suit came on for further hearing yesterday.

Mr. B. J. Desai, with the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Taraporewalla, holding Mr. Setalvad's brief, with whom was Mr. Davar, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Desai stated to the Court that the plaintiffs deliberately refrained from attending the meeting. The decision of the meeting was, however, binding on the plaintiffs. His Lordship had already ruled that the plaintiffs were not to be allowed to amend nor to lead evidence with regard to the history of the caste properties. But the question of the sum of rupees spent by the defendant in the Police Court prosecution still remained. The majority of the caste had no right to incur that expenditure. There was no reason why the caste funds should be thus utilized.

Macleod, J.:—This cannot arise now. The counter-claim of the defendant has now gone and this matter can only be urged when the defendant makes a claim for these Rs. 10,000 spent in the Police Court proceedings. There must be an end of this suit now.

Mr. Desai then addressed the Court on the question of costs and urged that the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiffs up to the time of the caste meeting.

His Lordship delivered a short oral judgment and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company were the solicitors for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas, solicitors, represented the defendants.

AKHBAR-SODAGAR PRESS.

PROPRIETORSHIP IN DISPUTE

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BERAMJI BOMANJI *v.* MANECKSHAW M. DUBASH.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Smetham and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. K. B. Dastur, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Forbes and Co., appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff in this suit sues for a declaration that the defendant is the owner of the Akhbar-Sodagar Press and as such liable to pay to the plaintiff all monies lent by him and all monies he may in future spend on the press. This money claimed the plaintiff estimates at Rs. 25,000. He further prays that, if the defendant persists in setting up the defence of service, he may be adjudged to have committed acts of misappropriation or criminal breach of trust in respect of all items spent for his own use or expended on his account. The plaintiff alleges that, after paying off the mortgagee, one Manmohandas Ramji, he bought the Akhbar Sodagar Press and paper for Rs. 5,000 at the request and on behalf of the defendant. As the defendant was in the employ of the Sanj-Vartman Press, the plaintiff had himself declared as the printer and publisher of the paper to satisfy the requirements of the law. The defendant then took possession of the press and dealt with it in his own right. He advertised Maneckshaw Manchershaw and Co. as the proprietors. In 1911, the plaintiff made the "keeper's" declaration on behalf and as nominee of the defendant. At the defendant's request the plaintiff used to formally sign bills and vouchers issued by the press and to advance from time to time as required for the press. In 1912, the defendant being ill, the plaintiff had to look into the defendant's press accounts, when for the first time he discovered various items of money used for purposes other than those of the press. Thereupon the plaintiff took charge of the affairs and personally attended to the working and expenses on account of the defendant. When the plaintiff asked the defendant for repayment, the latter instructed his Solicitors to deny that he was proprietor and accused the plaintiff of making a fraudulent claim and said that he was only in the plaintiff's service. The account books of the press showed that the plaintiff was only financier and editor.

The defendant in his written statement denies that the press was bought for him. The defendant says he never requested the plaintiff to make any "declaration" on his behalf. He admits accepting the managership and possession of the press as incidental thereto at a salary of Rs. 150. Owing to the defendant's experience and acquaintance with the public and owing to the fact that the plaintiff wished to conceal his ownership from his wife and sons, the defendant carried on the business at the plaintiff's request in the name of Maneckshaw Manchershaw and Company. In March, 1911, the plaintiff publicly announced himself as owner. Since then the defendant had signed papers as manager. The plaintiff himself always attended to the accounts. This was a false claim made against the defendant, as in 1912 Bai Aimai, wife of the defendant, contemplated taking legal proceedings against the plaintiff for property belonging to her father's estate and other trust monies held by the plaintiff on Aimai's account.

Issues were raised and the plaintiff's evidence was then recorded.

SUIT AGAINST ZANZIBAR MERCHANTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

GULAM HUSSEIN BANDCALLI SOMJI *v.* MAHOMED SALEH HUSSEIN & Co.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Moos, on behalf of the defendants, submitted that the suit which was at present in the short causes list should be transferred to the long cause list. The defendant, he said, was a resident of Zanzibar. Although the summons was served by the plaintiff no copy-proceedings were served and hence the defendant was unable to know what the case for the plaintiff was. There was no delay on their part. They could not put in a written statement unless they knew what the plaintiff's case was.

Mr. Davar, for the plaintiff, said that since 1909, they had been asking for money due to them from the defendants regarding transactions in rice. No reply was sent to this for nearly two years. The defendants said that they did not know the plaintiff's case. He submitted that they knew their case because the defendants themselves said in their own letter that accounts were made up and Rs. 300 and odd were due to them by the plaintiff. The defendant did not intend to defend. The whole attempt to transfer this to the long cause list was only in order to gain time.

Mr. Justice Davar ordered that every opportunity should be given to the defendant to put in his defence, and therefore the suit should be transferred to the long cause list. But as the defendants did delay and as no inspection was really necessary, the defendants should pay the costs of today. This case would be on the board this day two months.

A MAHARAJA'S MORTGAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MEGHJI VALLABHDAS *v.* MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the second and third defendants.

Certain property at Valkeshwar was mortgaged by the Maharaj to the plaintiff. Jamnabai, the second defendant, had stood as surety for the repayment of the mortgage money. The third defendant was the assignee of this property.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the defendants, submitted that they had several defences such as Damdupat, etc., and therefore the suit should be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Davar submitted that a decree should be passed against the first defendant at least.

Mr. Justice Davar ordered that the Maharaj should be present next time when the case came for hearing, and that the suit should be transferred to the list of long causes. It will be on the board this day three weeks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Budha Juma, a Mahomedan, with house-breaking. The case for the prosecution was that on Monday morning the accused broke into the room of one Haji Cassum Haji Ibrahim, a silk merchant during his absence. Haji Cassum after locking the door of his room, which is situated in Jambli Moholla, had gone out to make some purchases, when the accused entered it. The accused's movements were, however, watched by a neighbour, who seized him and handed him over to the police, when house-breaking implements were found on him. The accused was convicted, and as there were two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

UNCLAIMED BODY OF A HINDU.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a Maratha, name unknown, aged about fifty years.

The dead body of the deceased was discovered from a well near the Esplanade Police Court and Inspector Chapman had it removed to the morgue. He had a *bataki* beaten but no one came forward to claim the body.

An open verdict was recorded and the coroner ordered the body to be kept in the refrigerator pending identification.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Galkhan Mirakhan, a Pathan labourer, aged about thirty-five.

It appeared that while the deceased was unloading a truck containing beams in the docks, one of the poles on which he was standing broke and he fell sustaining serious internal injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the most medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A sanitary school is contemplated at Bankipur to train health officers and sanitary inspectors.

The Government of the United Provinces has granted Rs. 20,000 to the Muhammadan Girls' School at Aligarh.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Simla from Mahasu having derived much benefit from the change.

The Prime Minister of Bhutan is arranging to open the first primary school in Bhutan with a Nepali teacher in charge.

In is understood that all arms and ammunition for the Persian gendarmery at Shiraz have reached their destination safely.

The Simla Municipality have resolved to subscribe Rs. 250 to the fund for placing a portrait of Sir Louis Dane in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore.

Eight teams have entered to complete for the hundred guinea cup offered to the winner of the annual Mussoorie Polo Tournament which began on Saturday.

Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, will reach Simla on the 16th instant, and stay about a week as the guest of the Viceroy.

The Government of India have this year awarded the State Scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to Mr. Allan Thomas Davis.

The Mysore Emigration Regulation to regulate the emigration of minors and other persons beyond the limits of Mysore has received the assent of His Highness the Maharajah.

About 140 European guests are expected for the birthday festivities of the Maharajah of Mysore this month. Among the sports that have been arranged will be races and a polo tournament.

The Council of the Calcutta Parliament is arranging a special meeting of the Parliament to debate the question of Women's Suffrage. A special list of speakers is being arranged and an excellent debate is promised.

The Government of India have decided that Superintendents of Instruction, Superintendents of Park, and Adjutants in Corps of Sappers and Miners shall receive fixed rates of staff pay as follows: Superintendents, Rs. 320 per mensem; Adjutant, Rs. 275 per mensem.

A draft bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories and called the Mysore Factory Regulation has been published. The law on the subject passed in 1892 not being on lines with recent legislation in British India the draft law is published for general information.

Registered value-payable articles exceeding Rs. 25 in value posted on or after the 1st July will be returned to the senders after ten days from the date on which they were received in the post office of delivery, if within this period the addressee fails to take delivery of them.

The Judicial Commissioner in Sind has invited a conference of the District Judges and 1st class sub-Judges of Sind to consider certain judicial difficulties arising in the Courts from time to time. Among the questions to be discussed, it is understood, will be the control of pleaders.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa have been conveyed to Maharani Janki Koer, of Bettiah, who has made a donation of the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of a Hindu hostel in connection with the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College for female teachers at Bankipore.

Pneumonic plague is reported to have found its way into Loimme, Southern Shan States, from China. Unfortunately Loimme happens to be the headquarters of over five hundred officers and men of the Military Police, but precautions are being taken, and it seems as if the disease has been wiped out—for the time being, at any rate.

Mr. Bulchand, Sub-Inspector of Police, Shikarpur, taluka Shadapur now under suspension, is on trial before the Resident Magistrate of Tando Adam for an offence under Section 161, I. P. Code, of taking illegal gratification. The case is nearly completed and is now fixed for the 12th instant for the evidence of two defence witness.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, has addressed a circular letter to various local gentlemen proposing the formation of an athletic association for the Punjab on the lines of the M. C. C. and other well known athletic organisations in England. The object is to give permanence and status to the existing amateur clubs and to regulate the tournaments in which they take part.

The Raja of Cochin's promise on his 60th birthday to give his subjects local self-government has now taken a practical shape. As an experimental measure a few villages with a population of over 2,500 inhabitants have been selected for the purpose. The Village Panchayat will consist of five members either elected or nominated according to the discretion of the Dewan.

The man who personated a C. I. D. Officer at Tirupati, the details of which were published in these columns has been convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused simply pleaded that he was temporarily insane at the time. The evidence adduced showed that but for the implicit faith placed on him by the local Police nothing could have happened.

AUDACIOUS SWINDLE.

EGYPTIAN "PRINCE'S" MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.

BELGIAN BARON VICTIMISED.

The Native Parquet at Alexandria has received a complaint which shows to what limits human audacity and human gullibility can go, writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer." The complaint is against a man of Armenian origin, who, passing himself off as a Prince of the Khedivial family, succeeded in marrying in Brussels some eighteen months ago the daughter of a Belgian Baron. The false prince has for the past two years lead a life of positive luxury at the expense of his wife and his father-in-law. Under the name of Alfred Alexandre de Bey, he got himself introduced to the Baron, whom he informed he owned vast estates in Egypt. Between the date of his introduction and his arrival with his wife and her father in Alexandria, he managed to obtain from the latter the sum of half a million francs as loans to enable him to carry out improvements on his property and remove a garnishee, which an ill-natured acquaintance had out of spite placed on his banking account. How the Baron could have allowed himself to be duped all this time one fails to understand. The trio lived some time in Alexandria, first at one of the best hotels and later in a sumptuously furnished house, which the pseudo-prince had taken in the name and at the expense of his father-in-law. No suspicions seemed to have been aroused, although the Armenian would not allow any of his "friends" to meet his wife and father-in-law. At last one day they met a rich Armenian notable, Khalil Pasha Khayat, who declared that the "prince" was a former employe of his whom he paid six pounds a month. The "prince" protested at this calumnious statement and explained to his wife that the Pasha was jealous of him and was the person who had placed the "garnishee" in his account. But evidently he scented that the game was up, for that evening he carried off all the money and shares belonging to his wife and her father and disappeared. A complaint was at once lodged with the police, but no trace of the swindler could be found. It has transpired in the course of the enquiry that Alfred Alexandre de Bey has a wife living in Alexandria.

THE SENSATION OF DYING.

POISONED BANKER'S LAST HOURS.

After a remarkable fight for life, Mr. Sanders Walker, the wealthy banker of Marconi Georgia, died in the early hours of May 22 from the effects of a tablet of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate—a deadly poison), which he swallowed a week ago thinking that it was aspirin, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in a message, dated May 22.

It is exactly a week since Mr. Walker swallowed the tablet and went to sleep again. He did not discover his mistake until his agony compelled him to summon a doctor. It was too late to administer an effective antidote. Mr. Walker arranged all his business affairs in prepartion for his end, and yet he retained for some days a hope of recovery. He even received all his friends, and declared to his wife, "I believe I am going to fool the doctors yet." He received every care that human ingenuity and skill could suggest.

Medical men throughout the country took the deepest interest in Mr. Walker's amazing vitality and powers of endurance. Besides being a very wealthy man, he was an athlete of some reputation and a baseball player, and his fine physique and cheerful spirits undoubtedly helped to postpone the end.

When he observed his doctors whispering yesterday afternoon he beckoned to his nurse and asked, "Did they say there is no hope? If so, do not hesitate to tell me. I'm not afraid, but only sorry to leave my family." Later, when he relinquished the hands of his wife and of his two-year-old son, whom he had been fondling, he observed, "If this is death stealinng on, it is not painful, not nearly so unpleasant as is commonly supposed."

Mr. Walker's last hours were soothed with music. He rose from his bed yesterday morning, assisted by his nurse, and went again to the bedroom window, from which he looked down on crowds of his fellow-citizens assembled outside the mansion to hear the latest news of his condition. Towards evening he lapsed finally into unconsciousness.

It is said that when he first felt the agonising effects of the poison Mr. Walker emitted part of the tablet, which contained 7½ grains, thus lessening and retarding its operation. At all events, accounts agree in saying that after the pain subsided he for two days laughed at the predictions of the doctors, though he took the precaution of settling all his affairs.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A magic lantern demonstration was given to the members of the Gujarati Ladies' Home Classes on Saturday last in the hall of the Morarji Gocul-das Cloth Market at Kalbadevi. Slides on plague, malaria and tuberculosis were shown. There were more than 100 Gujarati ladies present.

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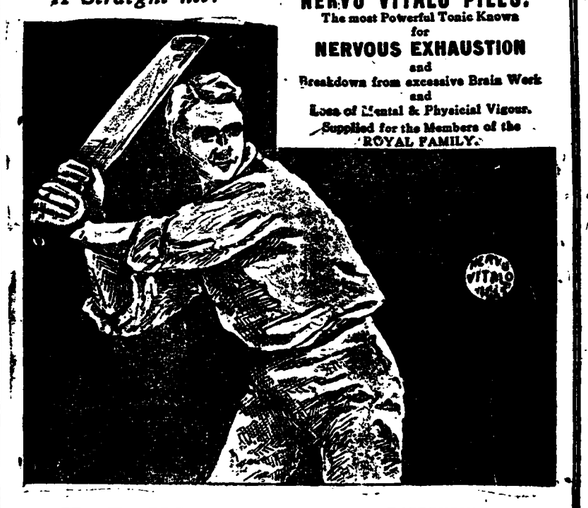

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL RULES.

PROPOSALS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Those who are interested in the great game of Association football are for ever casting about in their minds for possible improvements in the rules—both of play and of procedure, says "Tityrus" in the "Attletic News." Generally speaking, the legislatures are not fettered by tradition, and so many active brains being concentrated on the pastime it is a wonder that the alterations are not more numerous. And yet some changes are difficult to bring into force. I remember Mr. William Pickford, one of the vice-presidents of the Football Association, declaring that only one change of any moment could be attempted at one time. To carry some revolutions was, said he, almost as great a task as pushing an elephant over with a billiard cue. I like his simile.

But there are some matters which ought not to be so difficult. During the progress of the Association Cup Final at the Crystal Palace I met the Rev. A. S. Wardroper, who is the vicar of Walker, a parish which is practically adjoining Newcastle-on-Tyne. Walker parish has turned out many good players, and the vicar is a keen lover of the Association code. His interest is far from superficial. In the course of our all too brief conversation he proposed that the whole wooden framework of a goal should be round.

As readers know, at present the goal is defined by square wooden posts, with a maximum width for the post and a depth for the cross-bar of five inches. Being square, the posts have necessarily sharp edges, and the reverend gentleman's idea is that the posts and the cross-bar should be round. That, of course means the disappearances of the edges, which are obviously a source of danger—and I would go so far as to say quite unnecessary.

ROUND GOAL POSTS.

Mr. Wardroper was telling me of a recent match in his parish in which the goalkeeper's hand was seriously injured through the sharp edge of the post, and we all of us know from our experience, I am sure, of custodians who have suffered acutely from contact with these sharp edges of the post—either in a charge, a melee, or by a kick when fielding the ball.

The suggestion that they should be round has been anticipated by some clubs. I believe that the posts are round on the Manchester City ground, and I fancy that someone told me they were of that shape on Aston Villa's enclosure. There is nothing in Law I. enacting that they should be square, but would it not be well to enact that the goal-posts and the cross-bar shall be round, with a minimum and a maximum circumference? I cannot see, after thinking the subject over, that this is a vital change, but it would be a humane alteration, calculated to reduce the damage that can be done to players.

A SUGGESTION FROM JAMES MASON.

Although James Mason, of Burslem, is no longer acting as a referee in great matches, he still officiates in local leagues—the Birmingham League in particular. In a letter to me the other day, Mr. Mason threw out a hint which is also worth serious consideration, and demonstrates that he retains his interest in the great game. In this communication James Mason proposes that when the ball strikes the referee, as it does sometimes in the course of play, it should be considered dead, and be thrown down by him at the spot where the incident occurred.

This is the fruit of his labours in the centre of the field. The point at which he is aiming may not be apparent at the first glance, but "Jim" Mason says that someday in an important Cup-tie the ball will strike the referee and bound into the net. "Now," adds he, "if that happened, and that particular goal decided the tie, I should not like to be that referee." I agree with him. His position would be most unenviable, because the partisans of the beaten team would be sure to blame that referee and argue that he should have been out of the way, and that he was a clumsy fellow or such a mishap could not have happened.

WHEN THE BALL SHOULD BE DEAD.

If the ball was declared dead and thrown down, the possibility of any untoward accident would be avoided. It would be just the same as if the referee had given a wrong decision and possessed the moral courage to throw the ball down instead of enforcing an unjust free-kick, or as if a man had been injured and the game had to be restarted after a stoppage. Law IV. declares that "The ball is in play if it touches the referee or a linesman when in the field of play." It would be easy to reconstruct the latter part of that rule, and provide that the ball is dead or out of play after contact with a referee or a linesman. The risk of an accident of far-reaching effect really only concerns the referee, and it might meet the case if it was ruled that if the ball struck the referee anywhere within the penalty area it should be dead. At any rate, it occurs to me that some such provision is necessary for the protection of an official who has already enough to contend with.

At the next meeting of the International Board in Ireland on June 14, there are two propositions to be submitted by the Scottish Association. They suggest that the minimum width of a playing area should be increased from 50 to 55 yards. As the general breadth of football grounds is 75 yards, there does not appear to be any valid argument against 55 yards, although it may prevent some small clubs from having an enclosure which comes within the regulations. When we consider that there is only a difference of 30 yards between the maximum length, it is difficult to see why there should be a margin of 50 yards between the maximum and minimum width.

No club thinks of a ground 100 yards in breadth. At the same time 50 yards is very small, for if forwards keep their places it only allows ten yards for each man. Under such circumstances there is always the danger of the members of the vanguard falling too close together, of bunching and losing their effectiveness by being in each other's way. From this point of view, another five yards appears desirable, so long as it does not increase the difficulties of the small clubs, which should always be considered.

THE "OFF-SIDE" LAW.

The much debated off-side law is always with us. Scotland now proposes that at the moment of playing the ball a player shall be off-side unless there are at least two opponents nearer their own goal line. Scotland has always been in favour of a relaxation of the off-side rule, which now obtains, and England has fought for its retention with the utmost rigour. But it will be seen that this is not a modification of Law VI. or the existing law, but entirely a new provision. Speaking generally, Law VI., as now on the book, decrees that a player must have three opponents nearer their own goal line when the ball is last played by one of his side, or at the moment of passing. The essential points are the positions of the "passes" (so to speak) in relation to his opponents at the moment the passer parts with the ball. This is the point of aggravation and of misunderstanding.

Now, if I am correctly informed of the text of Scotland's alteration, they wish to change the whole idea of the fundamental part of the game by declaring that at the moment of playing, not of passing, at the moment the player receives the ball, he must have two opponents in front of him to be in a legitimate position for attacking. This is then quite a different conception, and is evidently intended to simplify the task of the referee, who will have much less to do, and will render useless all the scheming of backs to practise what is called the one-back game.

It is possible to whittle away and weaken the off-side law until it will be of no effect. One is in favour of a rigid law on this matter, to prevent the gaining of ground too easily. The difficulty which the forward has to keep in play is surely part of the science of the game. At the same time, I am gradually coming to the conclusion that the off-side law, as now defined, was never intended to be applied as backs are now manoeuvring. The off-side law was framed to prevent poaching and goal-sneaking, to prevent an offence committed by a forward, and to punish him if he broke the rule.

The forward is now made to commit an offence without any conscious act because another man has stepped a yard or two past him at a given fraction of time, which anticipates a movement by the passer. It seems difficult to believe that the law was ever meant to apply to the advance of a defending back. Surely it was devised to penalise the forward who takes undue advantage. A Scottish forward once complained to Jesse Pennington of these tactics, and Pennington said: "Don't blame me, so long as the rules allow it." The back is within the letter of the law, but it is doubtful if he is within the spirit of it. Scotland have, all the same, raised a nice point.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A card of twenty-one matches has been arranged for the Y. M. C. A.'s season, and there is every hope that they will have their full share of success. They have been alotted a plot on the Oval, but it does not play as well as last year's and every effort is being made to get the new one on the Kennedy Sea Face fit by the end of the month. As about forty members have registered as ancious to turn out, they will boast two teams. The officials elected are:—Hon. Secy., E. S. Lynn; Captain, N. George; and Vice-Captain, A. H. S. Aston.

They have ample good talent to rely upon, some who are well enough known as run-getters being A. H. S. Aston, Commander Wilson, F. Carey, N. George and C. Horne, whereas the attack can be chosen as E. S. Lynn, L. Carey, and E. Lester; Carey being fast and the other two slow break. It is also expected that F. J. Clark will assist on occasion as well as several useful members of the R. I. M. Dockyard.

The fixtures are as follows:—

June 14th G. M. College.
" 19th Paper Currency Office.
" 21st B. B. & C. I. Railway A.
" 28th Empire C. C.
July 5th Young Hindus.
" 19th Sherwood Foresters.
" 26th Wilson College.
Aug. 2nd Elphinstone College.
" 9th New Shivaji C. C.
" 16th R. I. M. Officers.
" 23rd Hindu Gymkhana.
" 30th John Bright.
Sept. 3rd Turner Morrison.
" 4th R. I. M. Officers.
" 6th R. G. A.
" 12th Bombay City Police.
" 13th Gowd Saraswat.
" 17th Sherwood Foresters.
" 20th Parsi Baronet.
" 27th G. I. P. Railway. A.

BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

QUESTION OF LEASE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the proposal made by the Western India Turf Club to lease the Race course to them for a period of thirty years at a rental to be decided by the Government.

The Turf Club wrote to the Chairman saying they were prepared to improve, drain and lay out the centre of the course within ten years for polo and other recreations. But they said they were not in a position to state exactly what amount they intended to sepend on the improvement of the area. They further informed the Trust that the public would have free access to the Race course on race days as at present and that when the improvements contemplated were effected, the public would be admitted to watch polo and other games on the reclaimed area but not necessarily gratis.

The Chairman proposed that the Turf Club should be given a thirty years' lease at the present rental, but subject to the condition that the land withinn the Race course should be gradually raised to a certain level at the rate of at least three acres per annum, so that on the expiry of the lease the Trust could have eighty-five acres of recreation ground to put at the disposal of the public.

The Trust Engineer thought that the ground should be raised from four to five feet of the present level.

The Chairman said that the Trust had at present on use for the ground, but might require it in future for recreation grounds. The ground was below sea level and he thought it would be too expensive to raise it to sea level. TheClub wanted a thirty years' lease at Rs. 7,500 per annum and he saw no objection to its being granted, subject, however, to the condition that the land must be raised to a certain level. He was of opinion that they must bind the Club down to a certain measure of reclamation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was of opinion that the lease should be confined to a period of ten years.

Mr. R. R. Cadell thought it would be unwise to tie down the Club too closely to any particular measure or rate of improvement. He suggested that the Trust should exact a resonably enhanced rental from now, leaving the improvements to be affected to the discretion of the Club. The Trust could reserve to itself the right of cancelling the lease at the end of ten years if it was found that a reasonable rate of improvement had not been achieved by the Club.

The Chairman said the Club were no doubt prepared to undertake to improve, drain and lay out the whole area within the years, but he wanted them to be more definite. The Trust must bind the Club down to something definite so that everyyear they could see some improvement made. He thought the Club would have to spend Rs. 10,000 a year for the purpose, but they said they could not say how much they intended to spend.

LEAVING TOO MUCH TO CAHANCE.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was of opinion that they should exact a full rental from now and spend the difference between that rental and the present one on filling in and improving the centre of the Race course. He objected to Mr. Cadell's suggestion on the ground that it left too much to chance. As to cancelling the lease at the end of ten years if satisfactory improvements had not been made, he asked if anybody would dare to eject the Stewards. (Laughter).

Mr. A. M. Tod said it would save a lot of trouble if they said that the Club must raise the ground so much every year.

The Chairman said it would be better first to sound Turf Club as to the various suggestions made at the meeting, and after that the matter might be referred to the Land Committee.

It was resolved that the Chairman should further negotiate with the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, on the lines indicated by the days' discussion and then to refer the matter to the Land Committee, who would submit a final report to the Board.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 15th Commercial Gymkhana.
" 21st Parsi Gymkhana.
" 28th B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
" Fort & Proprietary School.
July 5th Radiant C. C.
" 12th Bombay Gymkhana.
Tutorial High School.
" 19th E. D. Sassoon C. C.
Fort & Proprietary School.
" 26th John Bright.
Elphinstone High School.
Aug. 2nd Y. M. C. A.
New High School.
" 9th G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
" 16th Young Zoroastrian C. C.
" 23rd Mahomedan C. C.
" 30th Gujarati Union C. C.
Sept. 6th Young Hindu C. C.
" 20th Gowd Saraswat C. C.
" 27th Paper Currency.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

THE CHAMPIONSHIP POLO MATCHES.

THE TEAMS AT PRACTICE.

The Special Correspondent of the "Times," who accompanied the British players in the White Star s.s. Oceanic, sends the following account of their start in the States:—

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND MAY 18.

It is difficult to do justice to the beauties of the surroundings of the Piping Rock Club, where the British team and ponies are enjoying national hospitality. The club garden is a paradise, and the polo ground is absolutely delightful in its spring tints and wealth of dogwood blossoms.

The present condition of the British ponies is a triumph of the care bestowed upon them in the Minneapolis. In spite of a rough passage there is not a scratch upon any of them; in fact, if a fault can be found it is that the ponies have been landed in too good a condition and are all inclined to be above themselves. Hitherto they have been given long, slow exercise in order to shake off the effects of the voyage. The weather, too, has so far been cool and favourable to bringing them back again into fast work.

Of the three grounds at Piping Rock the centre one has been placed at the disposal of the British team for practice. Yesterday Captain Ritson and Captain Cheape devoted the morning to the slow schooling of the British ponies. In the afternoon, as usual on Saturday, matches were played on both the club grounds, but the British players did not take part in them. It was my first opportunity of seeing a game played on an American ground. Although the turf appears to be springy and soft, it is amazingly fast, and, to judge from the second-class games that were played, the wisdom of pitting a team of Indian-trained players against America's best seems to be amply justified. The ball travels not perhaps as it travels in India, but at a pace startling to those who are used to the dragging resistance of the best English turf. Captain Ritson's programme for the coming week includes three games; to-morrow a slow "knock-up," on Wednesday a faster game, and on Friday a real galloping trial of players and ponies against the best team which the Long Island clubs can get together, short of a representative American side.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

Mr. Harry Whitney intends to give his men a fast trial game at Meadowbrook next Tuesday in order to facilitate the final selection of the American team. To speak merely from general hearsay—I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the American champions at work—there exists among polo-players here some uneasiness as to the present efficiency of the team which defended the Cup two years ago. They were beaten by a scratch team in a trial game last week. It seems that Mr. J. M. Waterbury has unexpectedly lost his form, and if, as seems possible, he should give way to any other player, a redistribution of the rest of the team will no doubt be necessary. The Meadowbrook ground, on which the Test Matches are to be played, appears to be in perfect condition and one is amazed at the scale of the preparations, now almost complete, for a vast multitude of spectators.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the interest in New York and, indeed, throughout America which is taken in the coming struggle. It is stated that already a million dollars in wagers lie in the balance. Before the arrival of the British ponies and players odds to three to one were readily taken against the visitors, but, although the British team has not yet been seen in a single trial game, only even money is now obtainable, a change which is mainly due to the appearance of the British players and ponies and partly to the reported anxieties as to the selection of the American team. That the four clean-limbed cavalry men who will represent England should have made a good impression is only to be expected, and the quality and condition of the British ponies have also had their influence on American opinion. Beyond this the change in wagering is mainly typical of the emotional character of this great people.

The British ponies have been distributed as follows:—

Captain Edwards:—Machine, Royal Diamond, Love Charm, Harkaway, Gozo, Cabin Girl, Wagtail, Ruby, Nutmeg, Molly Beach, and Twenty-seven.

Captain Cheape:—Sprite Aeolus, Soniti, Energy, Flying Cinders, Ariel, Countess and Polly.

Captain Ritson:—Pole Star, Pretty Boy, Princess, Pigeon, Best Wishes, and Kilkenny.

Captain Lockett:—Miss Anne, Star, Sadie, Midge, Tiger, Oriente, Heddon Star, Harmless, and Honduretta.

The following ponies are in reserve:—Firefly, Sunshine, Spice Box, Valley, and Shimmer. Honduretta, who has joined the stud in this country, is a Canadian pony of great merit lent by a patriotic Australian sportsman. This distribution may, of course, be slightly modified later on.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

AMERICA AGOG.

FIRST POLO MATCH.

"DELIGHTED TO MEET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

America is agog with excitement over the first of the International Polo matches to be played to-day. The Americans are gratified at reinstatement of the old team, Messrs. Whitney, "Larry" and "Monte" Waterbury and Milburn, while the Englishmen, who are favourites at 5 to 2 on, are delighted at meeting their old opponents.

ACCIDENT TO MR. KEENE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that an accident to Mr. Foxhall Keene has occurred in the game in which the four selected, Stoddart, Milburn, Keene and Malcolm Stevenson, were meeting the four reservists including the two Waterburys. The game closed with the score of five all, the chosen team having had the worst of the play. It has become necessary to reconstitute the team with the result of return to the defenders of 1911. There is difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Keene's accident may not prove a blessing in disguise to the Americans. The "Times" correspondent has not admired Milburn's play as forward. He partly blames the feeding of players behind, but estimates that in the trial match he was two goals below his form as back.

The "Daily Mail's" statement as to the poisoning of Captain Ritson is not confirmed by other writers who merely speak of slight indisposition and anticipate his being in good form to-morrow.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says: "Riston is ready to play the game of his life."

The "Times" points out that the Englishmen have only played once on the match ground and that their first really fast trial will be in the match itself.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 9.

In the preliminary round of the Davis Cup contest between America and Australia, McLoughlin, America, beat Doust by 6-4, 6-2. The Americans thus have won the three matches required in this event.

NEW YORK, June 10.

In the preliminary round of the Davis Cup contest here, Williams, America, beat Rice, Australasia, 1-6, 4-6, 6-1, 9-7, 6-2. America has thus beaten Australasia by four matches to one in this meeting.

CRAGANOUR'S DISQUALIFICATION.

APPEAL NOT ENTERTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

Messrs. Weatherby have made the following official statement with regard to the disqualification of Craganour in the Derby.

"An appeal was lodged by Mr. Dorling, Clerk of the Course, on Saturday. It was received by the Epsom Stewards on Monday, June 9th. The Stewards were unable to entertain the appeal as it was not lodged in the time prescribed by the rule." The rule prescribes 48 hours.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 9.

Middlesex beat Surrey, at Lords, by 79 runs.

Northants beat Essex at Northampton by 8 wickets.

TRAFFIC IN WIVES.

Reports of journeys by British Consuls (published in week) in the Kasai district of the Congo show that "little or no actual slavery exists, but selling of wives by the husband at a profit is becoming so universal as to make it a debatable question as to whether this practice does not almost amount to a traffic in slaves."

Men buy wives with the sole object of selling them immediately at a profit, and they are often promptly sold again by the second purchaser. "During the various transactions the wretched woman can hardly be termed a free agent."

The reports state that the natives now have practically no complaints to make against the Congo administration or its troops.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge held a drawing room at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday night. The attendance was about 300.

SUFFERERS IN DISEASE'S CLUTCH.

OXYPATHY WILL SAVE YOU.

THE MODERN DRUGLESS METHOD FOR PREVENTING AND MASTERING MOST OF ALL AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, REGARDLESS OF KIND, CAUSE, SEVERITY, DURATION OR FAILURE OF FORMER TREATMENTS.

NO DRUGS, NO MEDICINES, NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS, BUT NATURE'S OWN CURE.

OXYGEN THE ESSENCE OF LIFE.

TREAT AND CURE YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME WITH NATURE'S MOST VALUABLE AND EFFICIENT AGENT—OXYGEN.

BECOME MASTER of the health of yourself and your family. You can—with an OXYPATHOR.

The OXYPATHOR is a disease destroyer, a simple device which utilizes the OXYGEN of the air for the cure of disease by blood aeration.

The OXYPATHOR will serve the entire family, one at a time. It never loses its force through usage; it always remains the same.

What the body needs most is not costly prescriptions, nor dangerous and poisoneus drugs, but more OXYGEN—OXYGEN in sufficient quantity to purify the system by eliminating the gases, acids, and poisons upon which disease feeds and thrives. The OXYPATHOR supplies the need. It pours a generous stream of OXYGEN into the blood, freeing the body from all disease-breeding impurities.

If you own an OXYPATHOR you can prevent and cure disease at will, not with drugs or medicines but with you OXYPATHOR. No diagnosis is necessary with the OXYPATHOR—simply adjust two small clasps, and you are immediately put on the road to recovery.

In short, the OXYPATHOR gives a sick person the best chance of recovery of anything the world has thus far evolved.

Results, not Words, prove the OXYPATHOR To be the Greatest Cure for Disease known to the world TO-DAY.

Read the Personal Experience of the well-known Medical Practitioner, Dr. APPA RAO of Cochin:—

THE MEDICAL HALL.
Cochin, May 16th, 1913.

Dr. JOHN JACOB KATZ,
The Institute of Oxypathy.
Government Place, East.
CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,—

I have commenced treating a case of chronic Laryngitis, of 18 months' duration, and am pleased to report of the wonderful improvement in the case.

The patient is about 60 years of age. His voice had grown husky, and could not be heard; he had tried all other treatments and got disgusted. I examined him with a Laryngascope, and found his vocal cords inflamed and ulcerated. I treated him locally under Strong Force for about 30 minutes, followed by Constitutional Treatment for about 2 hours under Weak Force for 3 days. After treating him in this manner for 3 days, the patient told me that he felt much better. He feels much stronger and is able to breathe more easily; the pains are very much relieved. He is now able to speak low, and can be understood well. He had very weak eye sight, but now, strange to say, he is able to see things better and without straining his eyes. Previously, he was not able to walk a quarter of a furlong. To-day he took a long walk of 3 miles, and told me that he did not feel tired or exhausted. From the progress made, I am sure that he will be radically cured in the course of another two months.

(In another report received a few days later, Dr. Rao writes on the above case as follows:—)

The patient is continuing to improve, and his coughing is much easier. He is able to walk 2 or 3 miles daily. He was very weak and his hands were shaky, but he now feels stronger and can hold anything with a firm grip. The pain in the throat and about the Larynx has entirely disappeared.

The Case of Mr. DULABHJEE WALLABDNO, Under the care of Dr. RAO.

This gentleman came to me about the 14th instant, complaining of terrible pains and of Veneral disease. I immeiately advised him to cease using all medicines and drugs, and to rely exclusively upon the treatment with the OXYPATHOR. The results of a few days' treatment has really been most astonishing to me, and the patient is extremely grateful and expressed his gratitude and satisfaction at the benefit he has derived from the treatment.

The Case of Mrs. G. APPA RAO (the Wife of Dr. RAO), May 21st, 1913.

My wife has been suffering from palpitation of the heart for the past 6 or 7 years; at times it was very severe and gave immense trouble. I had tried practically everything, but without obtaining any results. She used to tell me that she felt something knocking and thumping with great force, and at times it would appear as if it would be bursting through the body. She is 45 years of age, she has had 12 children, of which 4 are alive. Last week the palpitation increased causing her terrible trouble, the pain was insufferable; it was accompanied with a dry hacking cough which aggravated the pain. On the night of the 18th instant. I applied the OXYPATHOR under Weak Force, when the pain disappeared. The next day, I gave her a short treatment under Strong Force and followed with Constitutional Treatment, when the Palpitation entirely disappeared. In the evening I again applied weak Constitutional Treatment, but there was still a slight pain left. Yesterday I applied the treatment both Locally as well as well as Constitutionally for 2 hours. This morning, i.e., May 21st, she told me that the pains have left her entirely, and that she feels better and healthier than she has for many years. Now this case has given me a lot of trouble, and I had given her much medicines. The OXYPATHOR has appeared to have, produced magical effects. I shall thank my stars if the cure effected remains as such. You have both mine and her promise to publish this letter, as the case is, what I consider, very interesting.

The Ailments of Dr. G. APPA RAO.

Dr. Rao has been suffering with attacks of Colic and pains since he was 10 years of age. These attacks came on about once a year. As a rule, it lasted for many days, during which time it was impossible for him to take any food, and he was consequently left in a very weak condition for some considerable time afterwards. In fact, he was attacked with the same pain while at one of the Madras Colleges in 1891, without being able to obtain relief. Its last attack of this Colic pain was on April 25th, when he immediately applied the treatment, with the following results, as explained in his letter:—

On the 25th April at about 10 P.M., when I was about to go and lie down on my bed, I felt some pain in my left inginual region followed by an inclination to pass urine. I then tried to pass urine but could not, the pain increased and became insufferable. I immediately awakened my son and had recourse to the OXYPATHOR. Before applying the OXYPATHOR, I went to stool but even after severe straining could not succeed in evacuating the bowels. My attempts resulted only in increasing my pain. Meanwhile they got hot water ready. We had no ice; consequently a large quantity of water about 5 or 6 gallons were put in an earthen-ware vessel and the Polarizer was placed in it. The temperature of this water owing to the extreme summer heat was nearly 88 degrees. The cords were made wet and the Treating-plates applied to the vesical region under a hot compress and shifted to the right illias region. I continued in this way for about 30 to 40 minutes. Pain appeared to grow less severe under treatment and I had an inclination to go to stool. There was rumbling in my abdomen and I passed two or three hard lumps easily. Then I had recourse to the Constitutional treatment. The Treating-plates were attached to my ankle and wrist and I was covered with a clean sheet. At about 3 A.M. I awoke and felt extremely refreshed. I had an inclination to pass urine and I passed a large quantity without any difficulty. In three hours I was another man. There was neither pain nor burning—I felt myself extremely light. I then sponged by body clean and went to bed again, detaching the Plates. Since then I am doing well and keeping good health. But frequently I make it a point to submit myself to OXYPATHIC treatment.

I have described to you the case in all its details so that you may understand it fully.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. APPA RAO,
Medical Practitioner, Cochin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For information to interested parties, we beg to say that Dr. G. Appa Rao, who has been kind enough to send us the reports published above, is not known to us personally; we have not yet had the pleasure of meeting him. Dr. Rao purchased an OXYPATHOR in the same manner as the hundreds of other Physicians, and the public in general, are doing. Dr. Rao, a Medical Practitioner of over 20 years' standing, is well-known and highly respected in his community. It is only his appreciation of the efficiency of the treatment which caused him to write to us the above reports, and to give us permission to publish same, so that the Suffering Public may learn from reliable and authentic sources the true and actual merit and efficiency of OXYPATHY treatment.

Our standing reward of Rs. 10,000, as a guarantee that each and every letter published by us is never purchased for any consideration, but are bona fide received from actual purchasers of our machines, also covers the above testimonial.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of OXYGEN, OXYPATHY, and the DRUG EVIL will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY 33, OXYGEN LABORATORY Government Place, East, CALCUTTA.

Under the Peronal Managements of Dr. JOHN JACOB KATZ.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

SHAMROCK IV. TO TRY FOR AMERICA CUP, IN 1914.

The New York Yacht Club cabled to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, during the mail week, accepting Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup. The first race takes place on September 10, 1914.

In an interview Sir Thomas Lipton said to a representative of the "Daily Chronicle," that he did not anticipate any trouble in regard to the settlement of the minor details in connection with the race.

"The new yacht will be designed by Mr. Nicholson, and built by him at Southampton, and I hope to have it launched in March, 1914.

"It will be called Shamrock IV., for I have a great belief in the four-leaved Shamrock. I have greater confidence and expectations this time than I have ever had before.

"I shall have two captains, Messrs. Sycamore and Wringe, for my present Shamrock will be used in the trials with Shamrock IV. I have not decided which captain will actually act in the races, but I am convinced they are the best skippers in the country.

"The new boat will be fully as large as my present Shamrock, but it will be of a more seaworthy type than the previous Shamrocks."

Mr. C. E. Nicholson, who is to design and build the new yacht, said the boat would be 75ft. water line, and would be built under the present New York Yacht Club rules for time allowance.

Mr. Nicholson went on to say that in accepting the challenge the New York Yacht Club had held Sir Thomas to the 75-footer, evidently preferring the race to be with yacht of that length.

"I consider this decision highly satisfactory," he added, "because it means a break in the extremely freakish yachts of 90ft. length, and I think it means that we shall see much more frequent racing in the future for the America Cup, now it is agreed that the racing shall be with yachts of a wholesome type."

Our photograph shows Sir Thomas Lipton conferring with Mr. Nicholson, who is to design and build the new yacht.

PLANNING SHAMROCK. IV.

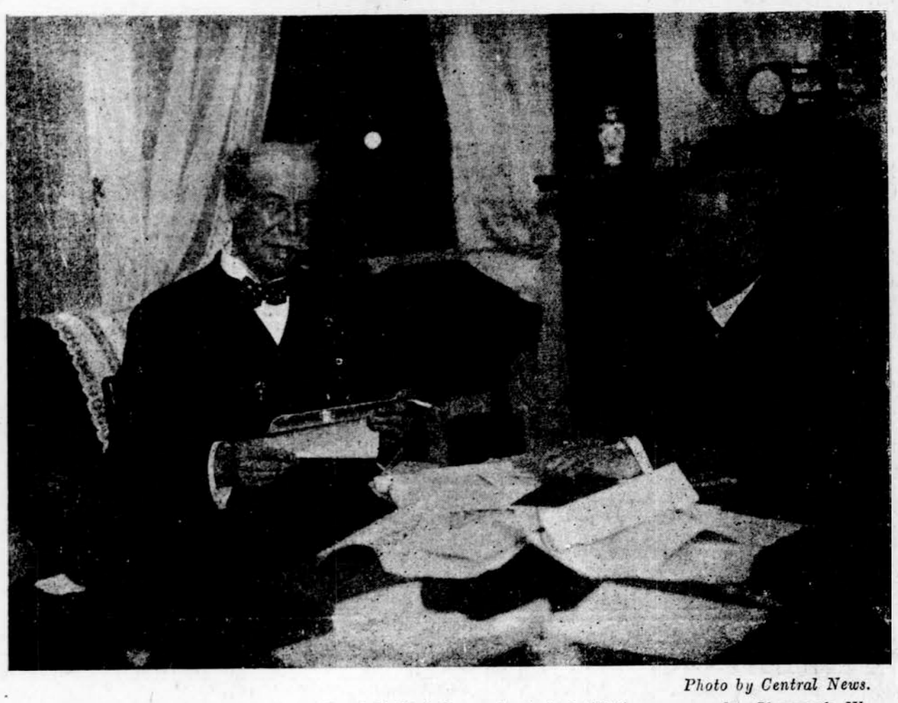

Photo by Central News.

Sir Thomas Lipton conferring with Mr. C. E. Nicholson, who is to build the new yacht, Shamrock. IV.

WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

SEARCH-LIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

A DISMAL CONVENTION OF THE THEATRE.

First of all, there is nothing revolutionary in doing without music. The Little Theatre, one of the most artistic and agreeable playhouses in London, has never had an orchestra; and the entr'actes there are none the less enjoyable. Secondly, a good deal depends on the nature of the musical performance. A carefully considered recital, either with a string orchestra, or even by an accomplished solo pianist, might be delightful and in harmony with the occasion. But as a rule no consideration is given to the matter. An ill-balanced group of instrumentalists performs an inadequate "arrangement" of some popular tunes, which are chosen without regard to the play presented; and no sensitive musician can be otherwise than afflicted by the sudden irruption of two trombones and a cornet on an orchestral foundation of seven strings and four wood-wind instruments. It is merely one of the dismal conventions of the theatre. Music is supposed to be needed; this is the customary style of music; provide it at the lowest possible cost.—Filson Young in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

WHAT MEN CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

Do you remember a character in a book a year or two ago saying that the consciousness of being perfectly dressed imparted a peace and joy which religion can never bestow? I have quoted that saying to many women in turns, and each and all on the spur of the moment exclaimed "How true!" though the serious-minded one tried to back out afterwards. I have wondered sometimes if the difference in temperament between the two sexes isn't after all mainly a matter of clothes. A man goes to a decent tailor, puts on a well-cut tweed or dress suit, arranges his tie with a certain amount of skill, and—kings can do no more! Never in all his life does he experience the agonising sensation of entering a room and realising at a glance that he is all wrong, while the right thing is hanging idly at home in the wardrobe; never is his heart torn by consciousness of inferiority, or the necessity of putting up with the second-best, when the first is a dream of beauty and becomingness he knows none of these trials, but then, on the other hand, he has none of the thrills! Who could be thrilled by an old black coat?—but when it is the exact shade of blue that matches your eyes, when the lines of the skirt make you blush at your own grace, when the trimmings are dreams, and the very linings a picture, then, O man! the elation of it mounts to the feminine head like wine, and no the feminine head like wine, and no mere male can understand.—Mrs. G. De Horne Vaizey in "An Unknown Lover."

WOMEN AND SWIMMING.

A good many women are crying out nowadays for more independence, and insisting that they can get along quite well without masculine assistance. But what happens when a boat is upset? In nine cases out of ten the man has to save the woman, and in many cases he loses his own life in trying to do so. Women who want to be independent should make a start by learning to swim. Young girls are keen enough. I have taught hundreds of school children, and the only difficulty is to keep them back. Directly they can swim a few strokes they want to go in for lifesaving, and are very disappointed when I refuse to allow them to go into the deep part. Women have really no excuse for not being able to swim. On the average they are considerably better adapted for the water than men, chiefly because they are more buoyant, and they nearly always learn quicker. I have known many girls learn in two lessons.—Mrs. L. S. Lyon, hon. sec. of the Ladies' Committee of the Southern Counties Swimming Association, in the "Daily News."

OBITER DICTA.

The spirit of the time is nothing but the generalisation of each particular conviction.

RACHEL VARNHAGEN.

There are some questions that a woman who considers her own happiness will leave unasked, however great her curiosity.

ISABELLA SMITH.

There is only one sort of shabbiness that matters, a shabbiness of the soul.

EDWIN PUGH.

There is nothing trivial if you love the person to whom it happens.

E. F. BENSON.

The biggest art is the art of life.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

All the best things in life need cultivation.

HARRY TIGHE.

Desire is the parent of belief.

ANNIE ELLIOTT.

Many of the most successful women of to-day have very imperfect noses.

ARTHUR PENDENYS.

Resolution is vain before insomnia.

RICHARD BIRD.

Love is when you want to be with people always.

DORTHEA MACKELLAR.

Some of the world's most alluring women have been absolutely plain.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

It is a little strange that when ladies have a bent for literature they often wear their hair shorter than usual, while a man with the same lofty taste lets his hair grow to a length which exceeds that of the prevailing masculine fashion.

ARNOLD GOLSWORTHY.

FROM "THE CROCK OF GOLD."

A secret is a weapon and a friend. Man is God's secret, Power is man's secret, Sex is woman's secret.

A sword, a spade and a thought should never be allowed to rust.

Quietness is the beginning of virtue. To be silent is to be beautiful. Stars do not make a noise.

Right is a word and Wrong is a word, but the sun shines in the morning and the dew falls in the dust without thinking of these words.

Young people are fools in their heads and old people are fools in their hearts, and they can only look at each other and pass by in wonder.

An innocent man cannot be oppressed, for he is fortified by his mind and his heart cheers him. A man should always obey the law with his body and always disobey it with his mind.

The Crown of Life is not lodged in the sun; the wise gods have buried it deeply where the thoughtful will not find it, nor the good; but the Gay Ones, the Adventurous Ones, the Careless Plungers, they will bring it to the wise and astonish them.

JAMES STEPHENS.

STRIKES AND VOTES.

Every strike is a hunger strike; but that of the man is also a strike against hunger. The price he asks is as practical as the pain he suffers. His idleness is war, his work is wealth; but politics is paper money. The vote is only a cheque that is sure to be dishonoured. It is said that the later Roman Emperors were obliged to supply the rabble with bread and pantomimes. But even in this the rabble could show very different degrees of intelligence. The striker marching to Tower Hill is asking for the bread. The Suffragist trying to get to Westminster is only asking for the pantomime.—G. K. Chesterton, in the "New Witness."

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Although there is nothing quite so terrifying as a Suffragist who is contradicted or who finds a lukewarm member of her sex, yet I dare be neutral. Figuratively speaking, I sit on the fence and say "sie 'em." Coming from a State where women vote, I cannot see that the direful disasters predicted when women had the ballot have come to pass, or, on the other hand, that the irridescent dream of purity in politics has come true. Going to the polls has not "hardened" or "demoralised" any woman of whom I know, nor has her presence there noticeably "elevated" any man of my acquaintance. The men have not taken to showing us off the sidewalk or hopping into the easiest chairs because they have given us the ballot and ceased to respect us. It gives the women of limited interests something to think and talk of besides each other, and that's a powerful argument in favour of suffrage. Instead of spending all their waking hours talking over the neighbours they now devote a share of them to the candidates and the issues. The result is undoubtedly broadening and beneficial.—Caroline Lockhart in the "New York Times."

"HEALTHY MARRIAGE."

"Healthy marriages" is a cry which is becoming more and more popular among clergymen throughout the United States, and strenuous efforts are being made to prevent any couple uniting unless they can produce a physician's certificate, as well as a marriage license, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." For many years spasmodic attempts have been made by clergymen in various parts of the country to enforce the rule, but the efforts to pass laws in the State legislatures stipulating that the would-be bride and bridegroom must present clean bills of health have never been successful, because they have lacked organised support.

Inspired by a desire to save young couples who contemplated embarking on the tempestuous sea of matrimony "many vain regrets and heartaches," the American clergy are now trying to organise, so as to discourage the marriage of any except healthy parties. They point out that such a holy and sacred thing as marriage needs to be safeguarded, and that young people who cannot know the extent of the trouble and misery they bring upon their heads by marrying if either of them be physically defective, should be protected against themselves. Too many men, the clergy declare, fall in love if the girl has a pretty face, and far too many girls marry men solely because of their financial position.

According to statistics recently collected and published in the United States, there is a terrible number of sickly, crippled, and invalid children in this country as the result of official indifference to the health of people desiring to wed, and it is believed that the Presbyterian General Assembly, now meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, was inspired by the result of such investigations to urge a widespread campaign of education on marriage and divorce. The American clergy do not expect to prevent non-marriageable parties from carrying out their wishes, because couples can always resort to civil marriage, but they believe that their attitude will make people think, and will ultimately result in the desired legislative action.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Durand and Madame Durand were called up in one of the Paris courts to answer a charge, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Durand is not the real name, but it sufficied to indicate the couple. M. Durand and his helpmate were accused of stealing apples from an orchard. "Impossible!" exclaimed Durand. "I have not seen my wife for two years. We are having proceedings for divorce." "That is true," nodded Madame Durand. "This is the first time in two years that I have seen my husband."

"Gendarme, please give your evidence," said the judge. The gendarme gave his evidence. He had seen Durand cull the apples from the trees, and Madame Durand hold the sack into which he threw them.

"Will you recognise them if you see them?" asked the judge. "Certainly," said the gendarme. "Is this Durand?" next asked the judge, pointing to the accused man. "Oh, no!" said the gendarme. "The man I saw was much taller and stouter."

"There it is!" exclaimed Durand. "My wife was with another man, her lover. I ask that note of this be taken in our divorce case."

"Wait a while," said the judge. "I shall ask the gendarme if this is the woman he saw in the orchard," pointing at the same time to Madame Durand. "Oh, no!" replied the gendarme. "The woman I saw was much smaller. I do not recognise either of them."

There was a good reason for this, as the real people accused were quite a different couple of nearly the same name. But Durand did not get off yet. A few minutes later he was called up a second time, and then there was no mistake about it; he was the man accused. But he was alone at the bar, and Madame Durand had nothing to do in the matter. "It is quite true," said the judge, "that you are having divorce proceedings, but it is not your wife that had a lover, but you that had a mistress." There was laughter in the court, and the judge on the evidence produced sentenced Durand to 25 francs fine for the liberties he had taken with the marriage tie.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

JACQUELINE SOUP.
BROILED FISH AND CAPERS.
MILANESE VEGETABLE ENTREE.
JOINT OF MUTTON A L'IRLANDAISE
ICED CHEESE SOUFFLE.
TUTTI FRUTTI TRIFLE.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 12. Vegetables, As. 6. Eggs, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and ends, As 3. Total—Rs 2-9-0.

JACQUELINE SOUP.

Prepare the usual well flavoured stock using the vegetables with which it is flavoured as a garnish for the soup by cutting them into tiny cubes. Add to the soup a tablespoonful of arrowroot previously mixed smooth and boil well; at the last the yolk of an egg or two beaten up with a little milk and the vegetables.

BROILED FISH AND CAPERS.

Fillet the fish and marinade it in oil, vinegar, pepper, salt and onion juice for 2 hours. Oil it well and broil it over a clear fire. Meanwhile make some stock with the bones and trimmings and turn it into well cooked brown sauce to which add some chopped capers and a little made mustard, and serve together.

MILANESE VEGETABLE ENTREE.

Cook some French beans and double beans separately. Make a good thick sauce from the French bean water reduced by boiling, and add to it cream or Ideal milk with the yolk of an egg and some grated cheese at the last. Mix in the cooked vegetables and serve with fried crumbs sprinkled over them in a pie dish, just set to brown in the oven.

JOINT OF MUTTON A L'IRLANDAISE.

Remove the bones from any joint of mutton and steam or braise it with a little of the stock made from the bones and an onion stuck with cloves. Turn the stock into good onion sauce, strain it and then add enough lightly mashed potato with pepper and salt to taste to make it a stiff puree. Serve the meat with a border of the puree.

ICED CHEESE SOUFFLE.

This is a savoury custard in which cheese has been melted and flavoured with Tobasco, sauce, onion juice, and dissolved leaf gelatine added sufficient to make it jelly slightly, well whipped and set on ice in the case in which it will be served. Sprinkle with grated fried almonds to which a dash of cayenne and salt have been added.

TUTTI FRUTTI TRIFLE.

This is a capital way of using any odds and ends of fruits dried or otherwise. It is nicer to prepare all the different fruits yourself, and when they are all cut into suitable pieces put them in a basin with castor sugar dusted between, with lime juice and lastly good glassful of any fruit syrup or liquer; let this steep for several hours. The cook may make some well flavoured lemon jelly meanwhile, and you can line a glass dish with any sliced plain cake with grated chocolate between and pour over it some fruit syrup; when this is well soaked add the marinaded fruit. Fill a tall mould with the jelly and add to it any fresh or dried fruits at hand and when set turn it out into the middle of the trifle and pile round it some whipped cream. Dust the whole with grated chocolate, and serve at once. It is quite easy to make and is extremely tasty and effective.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—V.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mather in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Windridge. Luke Cartledge determines to send Annie to her aunt in Carlisle for a time.

CHAPTER VI.—(*Continued.*)

"No," said Annie spiritedly, "I said I'd go if he didn't tell Aunt Lydie a single thing about it; that I wouldn't go to gaol, which it would be like if she did know."

"Then she is of the gorgon order?"

"Aunt Lydie's a dear, and I love her very much. Then you will write to me, Max? and not go forgetting all about me, and falling in love with that lovely cousin of yours."

Max laughed.

"She is lovely, don't you think?" pursued Annie eagerly, and with just a touch of wistfulness which betrayed her anxiety.

"She's too raw, my dear," he answered. "In ten years time, perhaps, she may develop into a fine woman. But she's been wrapped in cotton wool too long, and can't say 'boo to a goose. I like a woman with a bit of spirit in her. That ass Macdonald had the cheek to poke his nose in at Windridge last night, when anybody but an outsider would have grasped the fact that it was a family occasion. If a servant has business to discuss with his master he should confine it to business hours, and so I told my Uncle John."

"And what did he say?"

Max did not answer. As a matter of fact he had not said anything of the kind to his Uncle John, who would have resented such a speech with his own quiet dignity.

"Perhaps he went there because he was invited," suggested Annie, interested she hardly knew why in the occasion, and above all in the central figure of it. Her flying glimpse of Sylvia Howorth as the carriage had driven past, had filled her with a vague discontent. It was not that her master's daughter had been grandly dressed, a tweed travelling coat, and a stitched hat of the same with a pheasant's golden wing in it, set back on the head, so that the beautiful soft frame of her brigth hair was visible, had been simple enough. It was the air that had perplexed Annie, the refinement and the almost unearthly charm of the sweet young face, embodying purity and girlish charm in every feature.

"So you don't think her so very pretty," she repeated. "Perhaps she isn't when you get close. You'd rather have me, wouldn't you, Max after all?"

Max had plenty of loverlike speeches on the tip of his tongue, and rolled them off glibly to the complete satisfaction of the foolish girl, who trusted him so completely. At the same time he felt a secret relief at the idea of being separated from her for a space for just of late he had felt that there was some danger in their frequent meetings. At any moment some hint of it might come to his mother's ears, which until his year of probation was over was the last thing to be desired. He knew how angry she could be, and how drastic her methods of shewing her displeasure. It was absolutely essential that he should keep in her good graces. They said good-bye in a few minutes' time, Max vowing all sorts of things and pormising faithfully to take the very earliest opportunity of seeing her at Carlisle, even if he had to arrange his journey specially. There could be little or no difficulty about that, as a man once on the road is practically his own master and can pick and choose the hours of his journey, and the whole disposal of his time, so long as he accomplishes the object for which he is sent out. They had met that evening at a place called Dingley Dell, a quiet little valley midway between Polgarth and Windridge. There was a right of way through the dell, and it was a favourite lover's walk, for which reason it had been rather avoided by Howorth and Annie Cartledge of late. But it was at all times the most convenient spot for their meeting, especially when the evenings were dark. The right of way led straight through from Wrotham to Dingley, a little hamlet three miles distant where some of the Sleath employees lived. Returning from a visit he had paid to one of the men on sick leave, Graeme Macdonald overtook Annie Cartledge just after she had parted from Howorth and as he bade her good evening he privately wondered what she was doing there, wondered, and guessed the truth.

Out of sheer curiosity after he had seen and recognised her he turned back and walked the full length of the path as far as the stile where it turned into the Polgarth wood, and just there he met Howorth. It was just light enough for the two to recognise one another, and immediately the colour flamed in Howorth's cheeks. If Macdonald had come up from Wrotham or even across from Windridge, then undoubtedly he must have met Annie Cartledge, and would doubtless draw his own conclusions.

"Evening," said Macdonald briefly.

"Evening," retorted Howorth sullenly. "What the devil are you doing here at this time of night, you're trespassing?"

"I think not, it's a common right of way," answered Macdonald easily, "I've come acorss from Dingley."

"From Dingley? you're going to it, you mean. Dingley's down there, not across the way you have come."

"No, I turned back."

I don't know," answered Macdonald, then reflecting that it would be better to have it out, he said bluntly, "I've just met Cartledge's girl. Mr. Max, it's a pity, isn't it? Her father is anxious about her in fact, he's sending her away from Wrotham on your account, and he can't spare her. It's a poor amusement that makes another man suffer."

It was a most injudicious speech, which nothing could excuse, and Macdonald ever afterwards cursed himself for his folly in having made it. For it did not do the smallest good, but only served to arise Max Howorth's wrath to the boiling point.

"Look here, you damned sneak, if you don't get out I'll go for you," he said thickly. "You've never ceased to pry into my business since I came here. Oh, if I only had the power to throw you out, but the power is going to be mine, then by God, I'll use it."

Macdonald merely smiled. He recognised that he had just made a mistake, and that he had better not intensify it by further speech.

"I ought not to have spoken, as you say, it's no business of mine, but Cartledge is my friend, and I forgot myself. Good evening, I shan't offend again."

He turned on his heel and walked off, and Howorth proceeded towards the house in a state of rage that could find no voice.

He had no doubt at all but that Macdonald would use his knowledge against him, would probably tell his uncle and do his utmost to fan the flame of his anger against him. When two natures are hostile to one another, there is little chance of justice being done on either side. Macdonald had no special desire to put a spoke in Max Howorth's wheel, he was only honestly desirous of working happily with him, if it were possible, but at the same time his Highland blood was hot, and he was of too independent a nature to stand the constant and humiliating snubs to which Max subjected him. He had welcomed the idea of Max gaining some experience of the firm's travelling business, knowing it would afford at least a temporary relief from what was becoming an intolerable strain.

While Howorth passed a wretchedly uncomfortable evening at Polgarth, sure in his own mind that Macdonald would lose no time in using the incident for the furtherance of his own ends, Macdonald, spending an hour at Windridge never so much as mentioned his name. Of late he had spent many evenings at Windridge. During the period of his loneliness without his daughter John Howorth had begun to depend very much on the young Scotchman who was always bright and companionable, and so truly a gentleman that it was a pleasure to associate with him. Many a happy evening they had together, many a good game of billiards, and the last words Howorth had spoken to him the previous evening had been these.

"Come over just as you've been doing, Mac. My daughter's homecoming must make no difference. You will always be welcome remember that."

It was not necessary for Macodnald to call that evening to inform his master about the welfare of the man at Dingley, but it served as an excuse. And he was received so cordially that he felt glad he had yielded to the impulse. It was a stronger impulse than usual, for the desire to see Sylvia Howorth again was uppermost. She had simply charmed him last evening by her winsomeness. He was shewn into a small drawing-room which Howorth had had refurnished as a boudoir for his daughter, and where he was to find himself welcome at all times. He was smoking a very choice cigar in it now, Sylvia sitting on an ottoman stool at his feet. Upon this very intimate scene, Macdonald was ushered, and while it pleased him to be treated thus without ceremony, he had a slight feeling that his visit was an intrusion.

"I must apologise, but I was on my way back from Dingley, where I've seen Kirby. He'll be ready for work on Monday without doubt. I'm afraid there has been just a little malingering, but I've given him a good talking to, and I don't think he'll offend again."

"What's malingering, Mr. Macdonald?" asked Sylvia promptly, extending her hand without getting up from her stool.

"Pretending you are ill when there isn't very much the matter," answered Macdonald, thinking how well the little blue fillet in her hair suited the demure and beautiful head.

"I must malinger, I think, to bring this tiresome father of mine to a proper frame of mind," she said saucily. "Whenever April comes again I shall be very ill, and nothing but Venice will cure me, do you hear, wicked father?"

"I hear. Find a chair, Mac. This is all I get from an ungrateful hussy after spending over a hundred pounds on a boudoir for her."

"How do you like it, Mr. Macdonald?" asked Sylvia. "Isn't it perfectly sweet, though I do think if Daddy had remembered that there is a little red in my hair, he would have chosen blue for the walls instead of pink."

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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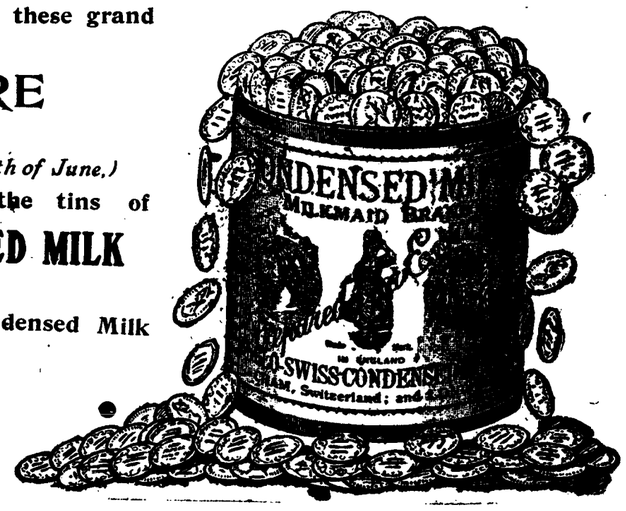

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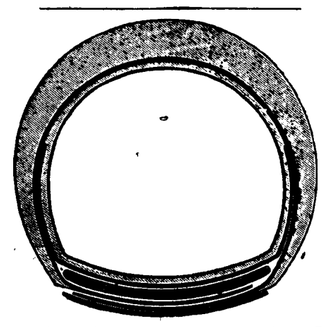
THE DUNLOP  **OF 1888-89**

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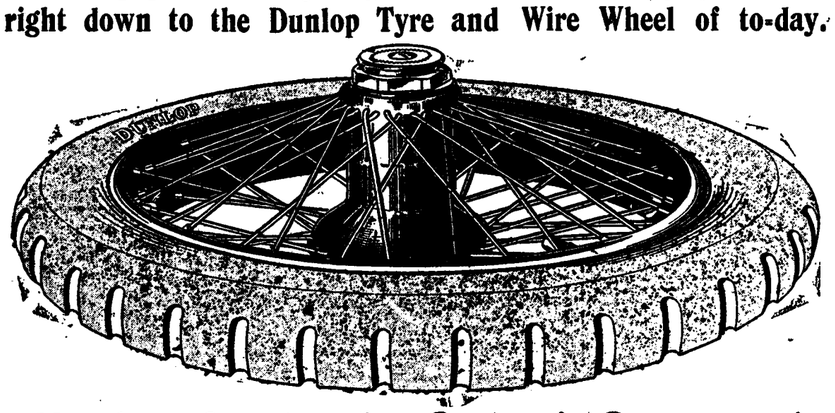

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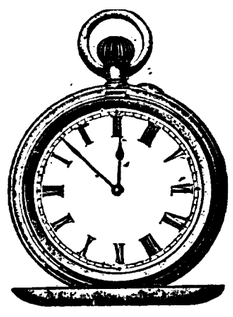

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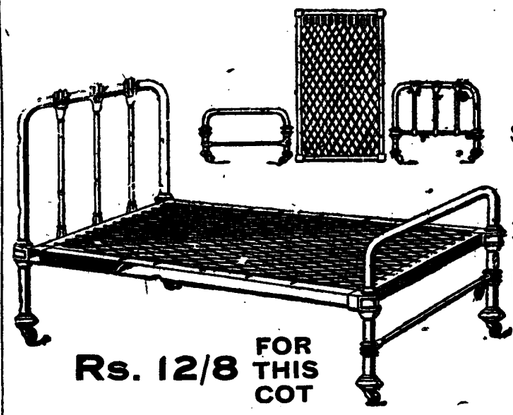

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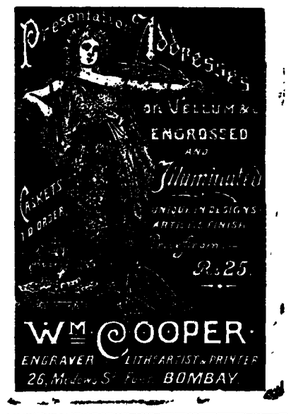

Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.